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THE CITIZEN AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH.¹

THE INDIVIDUAL'S RELATION TO THE HEALTH OF THE COMMUNITY.

By JOHN W. TRASK, Assistant Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service.

There are few things of so great importance to the individual as his health. Upon it depends largely his attitude toward life and his relationship to his fellow man. Generally speaking, those physically well are prosperous and efficient and the sick or diseased unsuccessful and inefficient.

The individual chronically poisoned by malaria or by hookworm infection finds his daily work onerous and the fruits of his labor give but little pleasure. The consumptive would gladly exchange his bank account for physical health. Who would not give his material wealth if by so doing he could bring back loved ones lost prematurely by fatal disease?

The health of the community is the combined health of those living in it. The relation of the citizen to the health of the community is therefore his relation to the health of his neighbors and of those living in the same city or State.

The health of the community should be of interest to every individual, for upon it depends the welfare of himself, of his family, and of his fellow citizens. Upon the health of the people depends the happiness and prosperity of the community. Without health there can be no real prosperity and such material success as may be attained is of little benefit.

To the extent that the inhabitants of a community are sick the community itself is diseased. The community has health only in so far as the people are free from disease. To a community health is a valuable asset. It insures prosperity. It attracts people. It increases the value of the land. Many letters are received daily at the Public Health Bureau at Washington from people who are contemplating buying land or moving from one State to another asking about the health conditions of certain localities. They want to

¹ An address delivered at the National Conservation Exposition, Knoxville, Tenn., on public-health day, Oct. 25, 1913.

know whether there is much sickness in this or that locality, whether there is any malaria, much typhoid fever or tuberculosis, and whether there is a pure water supply. People are thinking in these days of their physical welfare and have no desire to live in localities where insufficient attention is given to the prevention of disease and where there is more sickness than there should be. The community that has health has a distinct advantage in the competition for economic prosperity over the sick community.

The health of the community depends upon the health of the citizens, but the health of each individual also depends in some measure, often in large measure, upon that of the other members of the community. Health of the individual is therefore a condition that, generally speaking, can be maintained only by a combination of individual and community effort, and its importance is such that in the activities of the city and of the State it should hold a prominent place. The health of the community should be of greater concern than commercial prosperity, for it is essential to commercial prosperity. Necessary as are our courts, our fire and police departments, and our educational systems, the importance of the community's attention to the citizen's health is second to none.

Each case of a communicable disease in a city threatens the welfare of every citizen. Every case of tuberculosis or of typhoid fever is to some degree a menace to every uninfected person. Modern civilization in its development has become more complex, and as a result of the many avenues of social and commercial intercourse we are brought more frequently into contact with our fellow man and his life.

Where the bread is baked in the home people are not exposed to the diseases of the bakers and of those who handle the bread in shops, but in cities most bread is not baked in the home. To-day a number of cities properly require that no person afflicted with any communicable disease shall be employed in a bakeshop, and that bread and other articles made in bakeries shall be wrapped in paper before leaving the bake room. More than one State now has regulations requiring the wrapping of bread in this way throughout the State.

If we patronize barber shops, we are liable to be exposed to certain diseases of the many patrons who have preceded us unless special precautions are taken. We are likewise exposed to the diseases of our servants, and not only to their diseases, but to the diseases in the families and houses from which they come. We may be exposed to the diseases of those who send their clothes to the same laundry in which our clothes are washed unless there are proper supervision and regulation.

When there is a family cow or a cow supplying a small neighborhood the possibility of the milk carrying disease is comparatively limited. But in cities where milk dealers receive their milk, often from hundreds of farms, and after mixing it in large tanks distribute it to thousands of people, the danger from chance contamination of the milk with disease germs is many times greater, for instead of one family handling the milk there may be hundreds, and if the milk from any one farm is infected with typhoid or scarlet fever germs all the milk may become contaminated when it is mixed in the vat of the city distributor and hundreds of families thus exposed to infection. This is not merely problematical. It is a thing of frequent occurrence. Epidemics of typhoid fever due to infected milk are common. Outbreaks in which there have been many hundreds of cases of scarlet fever or diphtheria have been caused by milk in a number of cities. Large outbreaks of septic sore throat, spread by milk, have within the last two years occurred in Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, and elsewhere.

In street cars we come into close contact with people from many homes. And there are still other means by which we are brought into contact with our fellow citizens and their diseases. The fly that breeds in garbage, decaying vegetation, and stable refuse and feeds on anything and everything, including the sputum of consumptives, the excretions of typhoid patients, and the pus discharged from sore eyes and running ears, by its sociable habit of going from one house to another may carry diseases to people who never see the sick.

At church we come into more or less close contact with people from many houses, in some of which there may be persons sick with communicable diseases. At day school and in Sunday school children are associated with others and frequently contract disease, as is well known to all. The diseases of children are often spread in this way. It is only proper therefore that each household give special attention to the welfare of other households by keeping at home those sick with communicable diseases until all danger of spreading the diseases is past. This is especially true of the acute infectious diseases, such as measles, scarlet fever and diphtheria. When these are known to be present in the community parents should be watchful, for frequently children are sick for some time before the nature of the illness is recognized, and, if during this time they mingle with others, the disease is likely to be spread, and no right-minded citizen wishes by lack of due care to be responsible for the occurrence of sickness in others, sickness that may deprive others of life.

The common drinking cup, which until recently it was customary to see at drinking fountains and in public places, brought individuals into almost personal contact. Every person who drank left a little of his saliva and a few of the germs from his mouth on the edge of

the cup, and in using the cup not only quenched his thirst but sampled, as it were, the salivary contributions and the germs of his predecessors.

What is true of the common drinking cup is likewise true in some measure of cups, glasses, spoons, and forks in restaurants, hotels, and at soda-water fountains, if they are not properly cleansed after being used. The possible danger in placing to our mouths cups or other vessels that have been used by persons of whose conditions of health we do not know will be readily appreciated if we consider tuberculosis. This disease is present throughout the world. About one person in every hundred in our cities has it in a form in which it may be spread to others. A small proportion of the cases in man is contracted from milk from tuberculous cows. This is especially true of the disease in children. With the exception of this comparatively small proportion, the disease is spread from person to person, and each afflicted individual owes his misfortune to the fact that he either unduly exposed himself or was not properly protected from the disease in some one else. As the germ which causes tuberculosis is usually present in sputum and mouths of consumptives, the possible danger in using a common cup of any kind is readily apparent.

The common towel and the common comb and brush of the waiting room or other public place all contribute to bring their users into very close relationship, a relationship usually closer and more intimate than that of ordinary social intercourse with friends and acquaintances.

Do what we will, our health depends not only on how we live but also on how the other people of the community live. The danger of infection from the sick and diseased we never see is often greater than that from the sick we see. We can protect ourselves from those we see and know of, but we are in large measure helpless to protect ourselves from those of whose existence we are unaware.

Every case of a communicable disease in a city is directly or indirectly a menace to every person. The safety of every inhabitant depends upon the health of the community.

In the complex life of modern civilization we can not individually protect ourselves from infection, so to prevent the spread of disease from the many sick we do not see and seldom know exist and to watch and control the common avenues by which disease is usually communicated we employ for the community a health officer and give him a certain number of assistants to help him and an appropriation of money for the expenses of his work.

The health department is a department created and supported by the people to look after the community's health, to protect them and their neighbors from unnecessary exposure to sickness. The health

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department is your department, doing the things for you that you can not do for yourself, and, being the creature of the community, the community's servant, as it were, the health department will be as efficient and as watchful as the people insist that it shall be or allow it to be. It can not be more so.

The health department and its work represents the desire of the people to avoid disease, to live useful wholesome lives, to protect themselves, their children, and their families. It represents not only the self-interest of the individuals, but their altruism as well. It represents one of the finest products of our civilization, the realization that health is the right of every man and that the preservation of one's own health and that of his neighbor is a moral duty.

It is the result of knowledge that disease is not a necessary evil sent by a chastising God, but is caused either by living things we call germs, which we get by direct or indirect contact with the sick or by improper living.

The health department is the result of our knowledge that disease can be prevented and that the degree of the community's health depends upon the desire of the citizens to have health, their intelligence, and the amount of effort they are willing to make individually and through their municipal or other government to attain it.

The work of the health department should mean more to the community than the perfunctory performance of certain duties. It should be a thing of vital interest to every individual, and as such should receive his earnest cooperation.

A part of the work of every health department is the enforcement of the laws and regulations which the people have had adopted for the protection of the community's health. Every intelligent citizen should know what these laws and regulations are. He should also compare them with the laws and regulations of other communities that he may know whether his city or State is doing as much as it should to protect a thing of so great importance to the individual and general welfare as the community's health.

But of more importance than the enactment of laws or the promulgation of regulations is their enforcement. It is not the laws on the statute books that are of value, but the ones that are enforced.

Every thoughtful citizen should know what work the health department is doing and the extent of protection from disease that is being given to him and to those dear to him. Such interest will in itself insure more efficient work, for the health department needs the interest of all intelligent citizens. It needs their moral support, their approval of work accomplished and at times their cooperation.

Every household should see that it does not spread disease to others, that it does not become a focus of infection endangering the welfare of the community.

Every citizen should keep his premises clean; should see that he is not maintaining collections of garbage or refuse in which flies may breed. He should see that all sanitary regulations are complied with and then should supplement these with as many more as his knowledge tells him will be useful. Whenever any member of his household contracts a communicable disease he should take such precautions as will prevent its being spread to others. He should bear in mind that every case of a communicable disease is contracted directly or indirectly from some infected person and that the case in his family is probably due to some one's neglect of his responsibilities to the community. His household should not become the cause of the further spread of the disease. If the disease is one that should be reported to the health department he should see that this is done, and in any case if in doubt he should communicate with the health department for advice or instructions, for the health department is maintained by him and his fellow citizens for this purpose.

But the health of the community relates to more than the matters we have been discussing. It includes more than the prevention and control of the communicable diseases. It includes the prevention of the diseases due to improper living, to improper working conditions, and to faulty construction and management of schools. The health of the community is intimately connected with all its activities, social and economic. The hours and conditions of labor in the industries, the pay of employees, the price of land and the construction of dwellings, especially for those whose incomes are small, all have an important bearing on the health of the people.

In all of these the citizen should be interested both from altruistic motives and because the preservation of health pays, and is to the economic advantage of the individual, the employer of labor, and the community as a whole.

The citizen will be interested in the community's health only when he understands its significance and importance. The advancement of the health of the community therefore depends in large measure on bringing to the attention of the people the causes of disease and the possibility of their prevention. In doing this the schools can be useful. Children can be taught the essentials of hygiene and sanitation. What can a child learn in school of greater importance than how to keep well and strong? Then, too, the churches can do their part. As leaders in the better tendencies of humanity and in most of our altruistic activities the church has a rare opportunity to aid in the promotion of health work. Another factor which must not be overlooked, for it has proved to be one of the most powerful influences for sanitary betterment in many localities, is the women of the community. Women, when organized and working together, have shown themselves to be one of the most

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potent factors in awakening the community conscience to the importance of the protection of health and the maintaining of orderly, wholesome cities.

When the people in a community desire sufficiently to have good schools, or good roads, or efficient police protection they have no difficulty in getting them. When they desire health protection and the prevention of disease these are as readily obtainable.

VACCINATION.

A RECORD OF THE VACCINATION OF CERTAIN EMPLOYEES OF THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS IN WASHINGTON.

By BENJAMIN S. WARREN, Surgeon, United States Public Health Service.

During the year ended June 30, 1913, 1,271 employees of the executive departments in the District of Columbia were vaccinated under the supervision of the United States Public Health Service. The records of 1,226 of these are more or less complete and are of interest in that they show the number of "takes." For 576 the records are complete as to name, sex, whether this was a primary or secondary vaccination, with year of previous vaccination in most cases, date of this vaccination, and results.

Information of the results in these cases was obtained by certification made by each employee to the head of the office in which he was employed after notice had been given that the information was wanted for scientific reasons and that no further vaccination was contemplated where the operation was not successful. All were civil-service employees, for the most part occupying high-class clerical positions.

The vaccinations were done under favorable conditions. Gauze previously sterilized and moistened with 95 per cent alcohol was used to clean the site of operation. The ivory vaccine points were used to scarify the skin, and the virus was applied and allowed to dry in the presence of the operators, after which a piece of sterilized gauze was used as a dressing and held in place by two short strips of one-half inch wide zinc-oxide plaster. While this was being applied, the operators gave general directions as to future care in case of a "take."

The record of 650 is incomplete as to previous vaccination, and information as to whether the vaccination was successful was obtained by personal inquiry of those vaccinated by two of the physicians who assisted in the vaccination and under such conditions that it is believed the accuracy of the answers may be depended upon.

The following table is a summary of the records of all cases:

	Successful.	Unsuccess- ful.
Primary vaccinations.....	48	1
Secondary vaccinations.....	425	102
Total.....	473	103
No data as to previous vaccination.....	476	174
Total.....	949	277
Percentage.....	77.4	22.6

BIRTH AND DEATH REGISTRATION.

Results Being Obtained in Texas.

Dr. R. P. Babcock, secretary of the Texas State Board of Health and State registrar, states that his department is much encouraged with the results being obtained in the registration of births and deaths in the State; that he estimates that 87 per cent of the deaths and 85 per cent of the births are being recorded; that out of 593 city and county registrars fairly satisfactory returns are being received from all except about 30. Dr. Babcock explains that the present results have been brought about during the past two years and a half without any prosecutions being engaged in by his department, although actions of this nature have been taken by the local authorities in some of the larger cities. The work of the State registrar's office has been entirely along educational lines by means of personal letters to physicians, undertakers, hospitals, and local registrars and articles published in newspapers and in the monthly bulletin of the State board of health.

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE.

No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring.

IN CERTAIN STATES AND CITIES.

SMALLPOX.

New York Report for September, 1913.

Place.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Number vaccinated within seven years preceding attack.	Number last vaccinated more than seven years preceding attack.	Number never successfully vaccinated.	Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain.
New York:						
Clinton County.....	4				4	
Erie County.....	2				2	
Essex County.....	1		1			
Franklin County.....	8			1	6	1
Herkimer County.....	2			1	1	
Niagara County.....	5				1	4
Oswego County.....	1			1		
Total.....	23	1		3	14	5

Miscellaneous State Reports.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Idaho (May 1-31): Counties—			Idaho (Aug. 1-31): County—		
Ada.....	5		Bannock.....	4	
Bannock.....	2				
Bingham.....	2				
Total.....	9				
Idaho (June 1-30): Counties—			Texas (Sept. 1-30): Counties—		
Ada.....	1		Dallas.....	4	
Bannock.....	8		Denton.....	2	
Bingham.....	2		Kaufman.....	2	
Boise.....	1		McLennan.....	1	
Bonneville.....	13	1	Navarro.....	3	
Lewis.....	15		Nueces.....	1	
Nez Perce.....	82		Sabine.....	2	
Shoshone.....	18		Travis.....	1	
Washington.....	4		Total.....	16	
Total.....	144	1			
Idaho (July 1-31): Counties—			Washington (Sept. 1-30): Counties—		
Ada.....	1		Chehalis.....	10	
Bannock.....	4		Columbia.....	3	
Boise.....	5		King.....	3	
Total.....	10		Okanogan.....	3	
			Pierce.....	2	
			Skagit.....	4	
			Spokane.....	13	
			Total.....	38	

SMALLPOX—Continued.**West Virginia—Huntington.**

Surg. Clark of the Public Health Service reported by telegraph that during the period from August 19 to October 23, 1913, 29 cases of smallpox had been notified in Huntington, W. Va.

City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 18, 1913.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Biddeford, Me.....	1	.....	Milwaukee, Wis.....	2	.....
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	2	.....	Niagara Falls, N. Y.....	1	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	1	.....	Reading, Pa.....	2	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1	.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	1	.....
Columbus, Ohio.....	3	.....	Seattle, Wash.....	1	.....
Kansas City, Kans.....	2	.....	South Bend, Ind.....	1	.....
Knoxville, Tenn.....	16	.....	Superior, Wis.....	1	.....
La Crosse, Wis.....	1	.....		

TYPHOID FEVER.**State Reports for September, 1913.**

Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.
New York:		New York—Continued.	
Albany County.....	26	Warren County.....	2
Broome County.....	4	Washington County.....	12
Cattaraugus County.....	14	Wayne County.....	3
Cayuga County.....	5	Westchester County.....	33
Chautauqua County.....	5	Wyoming County.....	4
Chemung County.....	9	Yates County.....	2
Chenango County.....	9	Total.....	552
Clinton County.....	6		
Columbia County.....	17	Texas:	
Cortland County.....	11	Brown County—	
Delaware County.....	25	Brownwood.....	10
Dutchess County.....	4	Cameron County—	
Erie County.....	60	Brownsville.....	1
Essex County.....	1	Comal County.....	3
Franklin County.....	6	Dallas County—	
Fulton County.....	2	Dallas.....	10
Genesee County.....	8	Denton County.....	8
Greene County.....	9	Hale County.....	1
Hamilton County.....	1	Plainview.....	1
Herkimer County.....	10	Hidalgo County.....	3
Jefferson County.....	19	Johnson County—	
Madison County.....	7	Cleburne.....	3
Monroe County.....	24	Matagorda County—	
Montgomery County.....	2	Midland County—	
Nassau County.....	6	Midland.....	2
Niagara County.....	25	Reeves County—	
Oneida County.....	14	Pecos.....	1
Onondaga County.....	23	Rockwall County—	
Ontario County.....	1	Rockwall.....	6
Orange County.....	16	Tarrant County—	
Orleans County.....	1	Fort Worth.....	4
Oswego County.....	28	Travis County—	
Otsego County.....	6	Austin.....	3
Rensselaer County.....	14	Van Zandt County—	
St. Lawrence County.....	5	Edgewood.....	6
Saratoga County.....	4	Total.....	64
Schenectady County.....	7		
Schoharie County.....	7	Washington:	
Schuyler County.....	4	Adams County.....	11
Seneca County.....	2	Benton County.....	1
Steuben County.....	9	Chelan County.....	3
Suffolk County.....	5	Clark County.....	3
Sullivan County.....	9	Columbia County.....	4
Tioga County.....	7		
Ulster County.....	19		

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TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.**State Reports for September, 1913—Continued.**

Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.
Washington—Continued.			
Franklin County.....	4	Washington—Continued.	
Garfield County.....	1	Spokane County.....	1
King County— Seattle.....	24	Spokane.....	22
Pierce County.....	1	Walla Walla County.....	5
Tacoma.....	6	Whatcom County— Bellingham.....	1
Skagit County.....	1	Whitman County.....	4
Snohomish County— Everett.....	2	Yakima County.....	34
		Total.....	128

Idaho Reports for June, July, and August, 1913.

Places.	Number of new cases reported.	Places.	Number of new cases reported.
June:			
Ada County— Boise.....	2	July—Continued.	
Blaine County.....	2	Canyon County.....	
Boise County.....	1	Elmore County.....	1
Canyon County.....	1	Shoshone County.....	2
Lewis County.....	1	Total.....	11
Nez Perce County.....	4	August:	
Total.....	11	Ada County— Boise.....	
July:			
Ada County— Boise.....	4	Bannock County.....	1
Bannock County.....	1	Canyon County.....	2
Bonneville County.....	2	Oneida County.....	1
		Total.....	6

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.**State Reports for September, 1913.**

Places.	Number of new cases reported.	Places.	Number of new cases reported.
New York:			
Allegany County.....	1	Washington:	
Dutchess County.....	2	Snohomish County— Everett.....	1
Greene County.....	2	Spokane County— Spokane.....	1
Monroe County.....	1	Whatcom County— Bellingham.....	1
Montgomery County.....	1	Total.....	3
Oneida County.....	2		
Onondaga County.....	1		
Orange County.....	3		
St. Lawrence County.....	1		
Schenectady County.....	1		
Total.....	15		

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CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS—Continued.**Idaho Report for June, 1913.**

Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.
Idaho: Shoshone County.....	8

Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Oct. 18, 1913.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Buffalo, N. Y.....	1	1	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1	
Camden, N. J.....	1	1	Dayton, Ohio.....		1
Chicago, Ill.....	2		New Orleans, La.....	2	1

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).**State Reports for September, 1913.**

Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.
New York:		Texas:	
Albany County.....	3	Dallas County— Dallas.....	1
Allegany County.....	1	Calls County.....	1
Chenango County.....	1	Fannin County.....	1
Jefferson County.....	1	Grayson County.....	1
Oneida County.....	1	Harris County.....	1
Oondaga County.....	3	Howard County.....	1
Ontario County.....	1	Jackson County.....	2
Orange County.....	1	Midland County— Midland.....	1
Schoharie County.....	1	Total.....	9
Steuben County.....	1	Washington:	
Westchester County.....	2	Whatcom County.....	1
Total.....	16		

Idaho Reports for June and August, 1913.

Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.
Idaho:	
Nez Perce County— Lewiston.....	3
Oneida County.....	3

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POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS)—Continued.**Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Oct. 18, 1913.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Boston, Mass.	1		Pittsburgh, Pa.	2	
Cambridge, Mass.	1		Portsmouth, N. H.		1
Hoboken, N. J.	1		Providence, R. I.	1	
Los Angeles, Cal.	2		Richmond, Va.		1
Medford, Mass.	1		Sacramento, Cal.		1
Pasadena, Cal.	1		Seattle, Wash.	1	
Philadelphia, Pa.	2		Worcester, Mass.	1	

ERYSIPelas.**Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Oct. 18, 1913.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Binghamton, N. Y.	1		Harrisburg, Pa.	1	
Bridgeport, Conn.	2		Los Angeles, Cal.	3	
Brockton, Mass.	1		Montclair, N. J.	1	
Buffalo, N. Y.	5		Philadelphia, Pa.	2	
Chicago, Ill.	7	1	Pittsburgh, Pa.	6	
Cincinnati, Ohio.	2	1	Reading, Pa.	1	1
Erie, Pa.	1		St. Louis, Mo.	3	

PNEUMONIA.**Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Oct. 18, 1913.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Binghamton, N. Y.	5	2	Newport, Ky.	1	1
Braddock, Pa.	1		Philadelphia, Pa.	11	27
Chicago, Ill.	11	61	Pittsburgh, Pa.	21	25
Elmira, N. Y.	1	1	Reading, Pa.	1	3
Los Angeles, Cal.	8	5	San Francisco, Cal.	3	
Manchester, N. H.	1	1	South Omaha, Nebr.	1	
Massillon, Ohio	1		York, Pa.	1	
New Castle, Pa.	2				

RABIES.**California—Berkeley and Oakland—Rabies in Animals.**

Surg. Long, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph that during the week ended November 1, 1913, 2 cases of rabies in dogs had been notified in Berkeley, and 7 cases in Oakland, Cal.

TETANUS.

During the week ended October 18, 1913, tetanus was reported by cities as follows: Alameda, Cal., 1 case; Baltimore, Md., 1 death; Cambridge, Mass., 1 case with 1 death; Philadelphia, Pa., 1 case; St. Louis, Mo., 1 case.

SCARLET FEVER, MEASLES, DIPHTHERIA, AND TUBERCULOSIS.

State Reports for September, 1913.

	Scarlet fever.	Measles.	Diph- theria.
Texas.....	54		21
Washington.....	46	37	32

Idaho Reports for May, June, July, and August, 1913.

	Scarlet fever.	Measles.	Diph- theria.
May.....	2	61	-----
June.....	22	105	5
July.....	6	21	4
August.....	6	-----	4

Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Oct. 18, 1913.

Cities.	Population, United States census 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diph- theria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Over 500,000 inhabitants:										
Baltimore, Md.	558,485	166	46	3	6	2	21	1	54 ^a	9
Boston, Mass.	670,585	192	46	3	17	—	17	1	49 ^a	14
Chicago, Ill.	2,185,283	564	160	8	9	—	54	4	99 ^a	51
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,549,008	432	47	4	10	1	36	1	96 ^a	49
Pittsburgh, Pa.	533,905	162	47	6	14	—	101	8	22	10
St. Louis, Mo.	687,029	225	81	7	7	—	15	1	42	23
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants:										
Buffalo, N. Y.	423,715	130	35	—	3	1	11	—	15	11
Cincinnati, Ohio	364,463	105	31	2	2	—	18	—	31	—
Los Angeles, Cal.	319,198	93	13	—	2	—	9	—	32	22
Milwaukee, Wis.	373,857	85	34	2	6	—	13	—	12	6
Newark, N. J.	347,469	75	29	1	15	—	16	—	22	11
New Orleans, La.	339,075	100	23	3	1	—	—	—	30	12
San Francisco, Cal.	416,912	133	7	—	1	—	3	—	15	11
Washington, D. C.	331,069	101	19	—	8	—	17	—	17	10
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants:										
Jersey City, N. J.	267,779	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	6	—
Providence, R. I.	224,326	68	28	5	—	—	10	1	5	—
Seattle, Wash.	237,194	46	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants:										
Bridgeport, Conn.	102,054	24	2	1	5	—	6	—	3	1
Cambridge, Mass.	104,839	26	4	1	—	—	1	—	6	5
Columbus, Ohio	181,548	37	10	1	—	—	8	—	10	1
Dayton, Ohio	116,577	39	63	1	3	—	8	—	1	—
Fall River, Mass.	119,295	—	2	—	1	—	4	1	1	1
Grand Rapids, Mich.	112,571	35	18	2	61	—	16	1	2	1
Lowell, Mass.	106,294	32	6	—	1	—	1	—	2	2
Nashville, Tenn.	110,364	37	6	—	—	—	8	—	4	1
Oakland, Cal.	150,174	25	2	—	—	—	2	—	5	3
Richmond, Va.	127,628	44	9	—	—	—	6	—	11	5
Spokane, Wash.	104,402	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Toledo, Ohio	168,497	67	7	1	2	—	13	—	7	7
Worcester, Mass.	145,986	37	5	—	10	—	5	—	3	3
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants:										
Altoona, Pa.	52,127	—	4	1	—	—	3	—	—	—
Bayonne, N. J.	55,545	13	5	1	4	—	1	—	1	2
Brockton, Mass.	56,878	8	6	—	1	—	2	—	—	—
Camden, N. J.	4,538	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Erie, Pa.	60,525	32	8	—	—	—	6	—	2	—
Evansville, Ind.	69,647	15	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
Harrisburg, Pa.	64,186	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	1	1

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SCARLET FEVER, MEASLES, DIPHTHERIA, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Contd.

Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Oct. 18, 1913—Continued.

SCARLET FEVER, MEASLES, DIPHTHERIA, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Contd
Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Oct. 18, 1913—Continued

IN INSULAR POSSESSIONS.

HAWAII.

Examination of Rats and Mongoose.

Rats and mongoose have been examined in Hawaii as follows: Honolulu, week ended October 11, 1913, 458; Hilo, week ended September 27, 1913, 10,858; week ended October 4, 1913, 2,790. No plague-infected animal was found.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Cholera—Cholera Carriers—Manila.

During the week ended September 20, 1913, 3 cases of cholera with 1 death were notified at Manila.

On September 14, 1913, a case of cholera was found in the person of a Filipino carpenter who worked with a large group of men at the corner of Calles Padre Faura and Taft, and who lived on Calle Nueva, near Calle San Andres, both of which addresses are in the residential section of the city and a number of miles from the last case, which occurred at Caloocan. (See Public Health Reports, Oct. 10, 1913, p. 2093.) No connection could be traced between the cases, nor have any cases of cholera occurred in the group of men among whom the carpenter worked. Seven persons who were supposed to be contacts at his house were examined, and two vibrio carriers were found, the organism being identical with that of Koch with the exception that it failed to agglutinate with cholera serum.

On September 16 a case occurred in the person of an American who lived in Pasay under native conditions. Pasay is several miles from where the above case occurred. This man was an employee of the Quartermaster's Department of the Army and was alleged to have been a sufferer from nephritis. He died on September 17. The autopsy revealed the typical findings of cholera and in addition a nephritis which may have been present before cholera was contracted. The laboratory findings were positive. Five contacts were examined and all of them were negative for cholera organisms and vibrios.

The third case was in an African-Filipino child that applied at the Philippine General Hospital for treatment for dysentery. On stool examinations being made, Koch's vibrios were found. The case was removed to the San Lazaro Cholera Hospital. Two contacts examined were found negative for cholera organisms and vibrios.

During the week ended September 27, 1913, 3 cases of cholera with 1 death were notified in Manila. The disease occurred in widely separated sections of the city.

Plague—Plague Rats—Manila.

During the week ended September 27, 1913, a fatal case of plague occurred in Manila in the person of an American, editor of the Manila Daily Bulletin. In view of the completeness with which the origin of the infection in this case was traced, and its significance, the following details may be of interest:

On September 6 a plague rat was found in the block adjacent to that in which the offices of the Manila Daily Bulletin are located. On September 19 the editor was admitted to a local general hospital. On September 20 a preliminary diagnosis of plague was made and he was immediately transferred to the San Lazaro Plague Hospital, where he died on September 22. In carrying out the routine insecticidal measures in the offices of the Manila Daily Bulletin a mummified rat was found in the desk of the late editor. There were also a number of live fleas, one of which was identified as *Pulex cheopis*. Microscopical slides prepared from the ground-up flea showed bipolar staining organisms similar to those of plague. The rat was also ground up, and inoculations made from it into healthy laboratory rats produced in them typical cases of plague, which terminated fatally. A culture made from one of the buboes of the patient and inoculated into a guinea pig resulted in a positive case of plague, which also terminated fatally.

The facts that the mummified rat found in the desk must have been dead for a period of at least two weeks and that live fleas which contained plague bacilli were associated with it furnish strong proof that plague might be introduced into a country without either the importation of human or rat cases of plague and that fleas might be alone concerned. In this instance the possibility remains, however, that the fleas might have been carried into the desk by plague rats which either died elsewhere or subsequently recovered.

On the first floor of the building in which the offices of the Daily Bulletin are located are a large grocery warehouse and a restaurant, and in the cleaning up which followed 4 dead rats were found in these premises. The cause of death in these rats could not be definitely ascertained.

It is interesting to note, however, that on September 20 a Chinaman employed in the warehouse died, and that the attending physician certified the cause of death as pulmonary tuberculosis after an illness of four months. Subsequently it was learned that the Chinaman had been ill only one day. The body was ordered exhumed by the bureau of health on September 22, and it was definitely ascertained that

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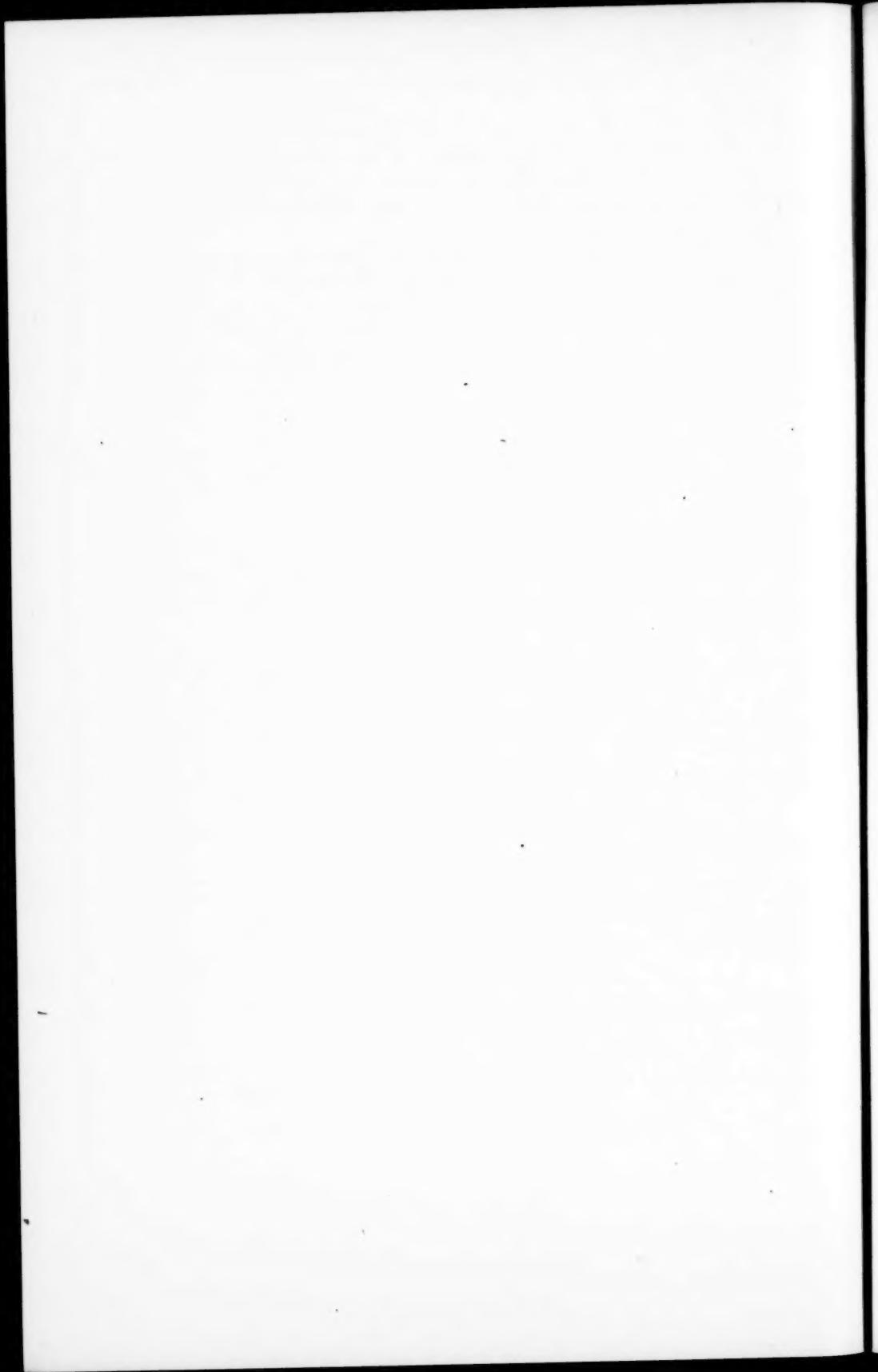
death had not been due to pulmonary tuberculosis. On account of the advanced state of decomposition of the body it has not been possible up to the present time definitely to fix the cause of death, but as there were numerous buboes it has been inferred that death was probably due to plague.

In addition to the localities in which plague in rats has been reported, plague rats have been found on Calle Principe, which is near the Pasig River water front, and also on Calle Anton Rivera, so that there are now three distinct rat-plague centers. Rat-catching gangs of 20 men under a sanitary inspector have been sent to each of the infected zones for the purpose of eliminating the rats and carrying out rat-proofing measures. All of the work is under the general supervision of a medical inspector.

PORTE RICO.

Rodents Collected and Examined.

During the week ended October 18, 1913, there were examined 913 rodents, collected from various points in Porto Rico. Of these, 670 were collected from various parts of San Juan municipality. None was found infected with plague.



FOREIGN REPORTS.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Status of Cholera.

During the week ended September 28, 1913, 105 cases of cholera, with 32 deaths, were notified in the Austrian Empire. The cases were distributed in 21 localities in Croatia-Slavonia.

BRAZIL.

Yellow Fever—Rio de Janeiro.

A death from yellow fever was notified at Rio de Janeiro October 30, 1913.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

Plague.

From August 10 to September 11, 1913, plague was notified in British East Africa as follows: Mombasa, 32 cases with 24 deaths; Nairobi, 7 cases with 5 deaths; Kisumu, 3 cases with 1 death.

CHINA.

Cholera—Plague—Plague-Infected Rats—Hongkong.

During the two weeks ended September 20, 1913, cholera and plague were notified at Hongkong as follows: Cholera, 10 cases with 3 deaths; plague, 16 cases with 15 deaths.

During the same period 4,417 rats were examined at Hongkong for plague infection. Six plague-infected rats were found.

CUBA.

Communicable Diseases—Habana.

OCT. 10-20, 1913.

Diseases.	New cases.	Deaths.	Remaining under treatment.
Leprosy.....	.....	1	255
Malaria.....	8	.....	10
Typhoid fever.....	11	4	37
Diphtheria.....	6	.....	6
Scarlet fever.....	6	.....	6
Measles.....	10	.....	41
Varicella.....	5	.....	7
Paratyphoid fever.....	11	.....	11

¹ Guines, 1; Habana, 3; Santa Cruz del Sur, 1; Gibara, 1; Manacas, 1; Ciego de Avila, 1; Encrucijada, 1; Santiago de Cuba, 1.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA.**Plague.**

A case of plague was removed at Muansa, August 22, 1913, from the steamship *Sybil*. The case terminated fatally August 24, 1913.

GREAT BRITAIN.**Examination of Rats—Liverpool.**

During the period from January 1 to September 30, 1913, there were examined at Liverpool for plague infection 14,047 rats, collected as follows: From city stores, warehouses, sewers, etc., 7,878; docks and freight sheds, 695; inward-bound ships, 5,474. No plague-infected rat was found.

ITALY.**Quarantine Against the Island of Cephalonia.**

Vessels arriving at Italian ports from the island of Cephalonia (Ionian Islands) were declared, October 4, 1913, to be subject to the measures prescribed against plague.

JAVA.**Status of Plague.**

Plague has been notified in east Java as follows:

MONTH OF AUGUST, 1913.

Districts.	Cases.	Deaths.
Kediri.....	516	487
Madioen.....	154	145
Malang.....	759	724
Surabaya.....	45	43
Total.....	1,474	1,309

MEXICO.**Yellow Fever—Campeche.**

During the week ended October 18, 1913, 2 cases of yellow fever, with 2 deaths, were notified in Campeche.

MOROCCO.**Plague.**

On October 2, 1913, a case of plague was notified in the vicinity of Casablanca.

November 7, 1913

PERU.**Status of Plague.**

Plague has been notified in Peru, as follows:

SEPT. 8-21, 1913.

Places.	New cases.	Remain-ing.	Places.	New cases.	Remain-ing.
Callao.....	1	1	Mollendo.....	2	1
Lima (city).....	14	11	San Pedro.....	3	2
Lima (district).....	1	.....	Trujillo.....	2	3

SEPT. 22 TO OCT. 6, 1913.

Callao.....	1	1	Lima (district).....	3	3
Catacaos.....	1	.....	Mollendo.....	1	1
Chiclayo.....	2	.....	Piura.....	1	1
Lima (city).....	15	15	Trujillo.....	4	3

ROUMANIA.**Status of Cholera.**

During the period from September 25 to 29, 1913, there were notified in Roumania 788 new cases of cholera, with 481 deaths. The total number of cases notified from the beginning of the epidemic to September 29 was 4,341, with 2,014 deaths.

RUSSIA.**Status of Cholera.**

During the period from September 7 to 28, 1913, 102 cases of cholera with 42 deaths were notified in Russia. The cases were distributed in the governments of Bessarabia, Ekaterinaslav, Kherson, Kief, and Taurida.

SERVIA.**Status of Cholera.**

During the two weeks ended September 27, 1913, 1,811 cases of cholera with 763 deaths were notified in Servia.

SOUTHERN NIGERIA.**Yellow Fever—Forcados.**

A case of yellow fever was notified October 31, 1913, at Forcados.

SPAIN.**Smallpox—Madrid.**

During the month of September, 1913, 78 deaths from smallpox were notified in Madrid.

TURKEY IN ASIA.**Plague—Trebizond.**

During the week ended October 4, 1913, 11 cases of plague with 2 deaths were notified in Trebizond. The cases occurred in the prison, in the room in which an outbreak of plague occurred in 1906.¹

VENEZUELA.**Examination of Rats—Caracas.**

During the month of August, 1913, there were examined at Caracas for plague infection 2,313 rats. No plague-infected rat was found.

WEST INDIES.**Examination of Rats and Mongoose—St. Vincent.**

During the two months ended March 31, 1913, 700 rats and mongoose were examined at St. Vincent for plague infection. No plague-infected animal was found.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX.**Reports Received During Week Ended Nov. 7, 1913.****CHOLERA.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria:				
Crownland—				
Galicia—				
Oporzec.....	Sept. 18.....	1	1	
Bosnia-Herzegovina—				
Brcka.....	Sept. 16-29.....	3		
Brezovopolje.....	do.....	1		
Golovac.....	do.....	1		
Janja.....	do.....	1		
Orasje.....	do.....	1		
Tulza.....	do.....	1		
Vidovice.....	do.....	1		
Hungary.....				Total, Aug. 10-Sept. 28: Cases, 412.
Servia.....	Sept. 14-28 N. S.....			Total: Cases, 1,811; deaths, 762.
Belgrade, district.....	Sept. 14-27.....	42	20	
Kraina.....	do.....	194	67	
Kragujevatz.....	do.....	120	37	
Kroushevatz.....	do.....	95	33	
Morava.....	do.....	148	60	
Niche.....	do.....	277	81	
Oujitze.....	do.....	16	11	
Pirot.....	do.....	260	107	
Podrigne.....	do.....	68	26	
Pojarevatz.....	do.....	364	195	
Roudnik.....	do.....	21	11	
Smederevo.....	do.....	49	16	
Timok.....	do.....	90	47	
Tchatchak.....	do.....	21	10	
Toplitz.....	do.....	15	11	
Waljevo.....	do.....	14	10	
Wragne.....	do.....	31	30	
China:				
Hongkong.....	Sept. 14-20.....	6	2	
Swatow.....	Aug. 1-31.....	37	18	
Dutch East Indies:				
Batavia.....	Sept. 7-20.....	16	14	
Pekalongan.....	Sept. 7-13.....	7	4	Total, July 16-Sept. 13: Cases 112; deaths, 76.
Sumatra—				
Djambi district.....	June 1-Sept. 13....	232	136	July 15-Aug. 17 not received.

¹ Public Health Reports, Sept. 7, 1906, p. 1055.

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CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received During Week Ended Nov. 7, 1913—Continued.****CHOLERA—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks
Greece:				
Piraeus.....	Oct. 13.....	1	1	
India:				
Bombay.....	Sept. 21-27.....	5	5	
Calcutta.....	do.....	1	1	
Madras.....	do.....	1	1	
Indo-China.....				Total, Jan. 1-Sept. 10: Cases, 213. Deaths: Jan. 1-July 10: 146.
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Sept. 14-20.....	6	2	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Sept. 13-20.....	2	2	
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople.....	Oct. 6-12.....	1	2	Oct. 12, still present.
Turkey Asia:				
Smyrna.....	Oct. 5-12.....	5	5	

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Sept. 18-Oct. 4.....	2	2	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Sept. 14-20.....	1	1	Oct. 30, 1 death.
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	Sept. 1-30.....	4	2	
Naranjito.....	do.....	4	3	
Mexico:				
Campeche.....	Oct. 12-18.....	2	2	
Southern Nigeria:				
Forcados.....	Oct. 31.....	1	1	

PLAQUE.

Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Sept. 18-Oct. 4.....	9	4	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Sept. 14-20.....	1	1	
British East Africa:				
Kisumu.....	Aug. 10-Sept. 11....	3	1	
Mombasa.....	do.....	32	24	
Nairobi.....	do.....	7	5	
Ceophalonia Island.....	Oct. 4.....			Present.
Chile:				
Iquique.....	Sept. 21-Oct. 4.....	6	—	
Santiago.....	Aug. 29-Sept. 11....	3	2	
China:				
Amoy.....				Total, Apr. 1-Aug. 25: Deaths, 409, including previous reports. Sept. 22, free.
Hongkong.....	Sept. 14-20.....	8	7	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Kederi.....	Aug. 1-31.....	516	487	
Madioen.....	do.....	154	145	
Malang.....	do.....	759	724	
Surabaya.....	do.....	45	43	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	Sept. 1-3.....	46	11	
German East Africa:				
Muanza.....	Aug. 22-24.....	1	1	From s. s. Sybil.
India:				
Calcutta.....	Sept. 1-20.....	—	2	
Karachi.....	Sept. 21-27.....	6	7	
Indo-China.....				Total, Jan. 1-Sept. 10: Cases, 2,745; Jan. 1-July 10: Deaths, 2,547.
Morocco:				
Casablanca.....	Oct. 2.....	1	—	
Peru:				
Arequipa—				
Mollendo.....	Sept. 8-21.....	2	—	
Callao.....	do.....	1	—	
Lambayeque—				
Catacaos.....	Sept. 22-Oct. 6.....	1	—	

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.

Reports Received During Week Ended Nov. 7, 1913—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Peru—Continued.				
Libertad—				
Trujillo.....	Sept. 8-Oct. 6.....	6	.....
Lima.....	do.....	4	.....
Lima.....	do.....	29	.....
Loreto—				
San Pedro.....	do.....	5	.....
Piura—				
Catacaos.....	Sept. 2-Oct. 6.....	1	.....
Piura.....	do.....	1	.....
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Sept. 21-27.....	1	1	
Turkey in Asia:				
Trebizond.....	Sept. 29-Oct. 4.....	11	2	

SMALLPOX.

Arabia:				
Aden.....	Oct. 6.....	1	.....
Austria-Hungary:				
Trieste.....	Sept. 14-Oct. 4.....	8	1	
Tyrol and Vorarlberg.....	do.....	3	.....
Canada:				
Montreal.....	Oct. 12-25.....	16	.....
Chile:				
Santiago.....	Sept. 13.....	.....	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Batavia.....	Sept. 7-13.....	5	3	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Sept. 19-Oct. 7.....	3	.....
France:				
Limoges.....	Sept. 1-30.....	21	.....
Marseille.....	do.....	45	.....
Paris.....	Sept. 21-27.....	1	.....
St. Etienne.....	Sept. 21-30.....	1	.....
Great Britain:				
Liverpool.....	Oct. 12-18.....	1	1	
India:				
Bombay.....	Sept. 14-27.....	2	2	
Calcutta.....	Sept. 13-20.....	.....	1	
Madras.....	Sept. 14-27.....	5	3	
Moulmine.....	Mar. 30-June 28.....	5	5	
Do.....	Aug. 3-9.....	1	1	
Peru.....				Sept. 27, still present in Ancon and Huaco.
Lima.....				Jan. 1-June 30, 235 cases were admitted to the lazaretto.
Russia:				
Warsaw.....	July 28-Aug. 23.....	7	7	
Spain:				
Barcelona.....	Sept. 28-Oct. 11.....	.....	9	
Cadiz.....	Sept. 1-30.....	.....	1	
Madrid.....	do.....	78	.....
Turkey in Asia:				
Smyrna.....	July 29-Aug. 2.....	.....	22	
Uruguay:				
Montevideo.....	Sept. 16-30.....	.....	1	

November 7, 1913

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from June 28 to Oct. 31, 1913.****CHOLERA.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Arabia:				
Hodeidah.....	Aug. 27-Sept. 4....	3	2	
Do.....	Aug. 20-Sept. 4....	123	21	Among the military at quarantine.
Austria-Hungary:				
Crownland:				
Bohemia—				
Marienbad.....	Sept. 13.....	1	.....
Prague.....	Sept. 27.....	1	1	In suburb, Weinberge.
Dalmatia—				
Cattaro.....	Aug. 6.....	1	1	
Galicia—				
Skole—				
Oporec.....	Sept. 10-18.....	11	6	
Slawsko.....	do.....	2	1	
Tucholka.....	do.....	1	1	
Wyzlow.....	do.....	1	1	
Lower Austria—				
Vienna.....	Aug. 4.....	1	.....
Bosnia-Herzegovina—				
Bijela.....	Aug. 16-27.....	3	.....
Bosnisch Samac.....	Aug. 16-Sept. 15.....	7	1	
Brecko.....	Aug. 1-Sept. 15.....	31	7	
Buskinje.....	Aug. 1.....	1	.....
Creveno Brodo.....	Aug. 28-Sept. 6.....	1	.....
Donja Skukva.....	Aug. 16-27.....	1	1	
Gracama.....	do.....	1	.....
Gornja Tuzla.....	Aug. 1-Sept. 7.....	6	1	
Janja.....	Aug. 28-Sept. 15.....	4	.....
Lajubaca.....	Aug. 28-Sept. 6.....	1	.....
Morac.....	do.....	2	.....
Orasje.....	Aug. 16-Sept. 15.....	17	1	
Tilza.....	Aug. 28-Sept. 6.....	1	.....
Uljice.....	Aug. 16-26.....	1	.....
Vidovice.....	Aug. 16-Sept. 15.....	8	.....
Vusie Dolnji.....	Aug. 16-Sept. 7.....	3	.....
Vusie Gornji.....	Aug. 16-Sept. 15.....	4	.....
Croatia-Slavonia—				
Syrmien—				
Adasevci.....	Sept. 8-14.....	2	1	
Alt Slankamen.....	Aug. 16.....	2	.....
Bacinici.....	Sept. 8-14.....	5	3	
Bebrina.....	Sept. 1-7.....	1	1	
Bosnjaci, Mitrovica district.....	do.....	1	.....
Bosnjaci, Zupenja district.....	Aug. 16-Sept. 2....	25	10	
Bosut.....	Aug. 25-Sept. 2....	3	1	
Cortanovel.....	Aug. 25-Sept. 14....	5	3	
Djakova.....	Aug. 25-Sept. 2....	1	.....
Galubinci.....	Sept. 8-14.....	2	.....
Grad, Mitrovica district.....	Sept. 1-14.....	2	1	
Grad, Zemum district.....	Sept. 8-14.....	1	1	
Ilok.....	Aug. 25-31.....	1	.....
Krecedin.....	Sept. 1-7.....	1	1	
Kreevna.....	July 31.....	5	3	
Kutina.....	Aug. 25-Sept. 2....	1	.....
Kuzmin.....	Sept. 1-14.....	19	7	
Laearak.....	Aug. 25-Sept. 14....	6	.....
Martinci.....	Aug. 16-Sept. 14....	4	1	
Mihovica.....	July 15-Sept. 14....	3	2	
Novo Karlovci.....	Aug. 25-Sept. 14....	16	10	
Novo Slankamen.....	Sept. 8-14.....	1	1	
Ogar, Ruma district.....	do.....	2	1	
Ogar, Sid district.....	do.....	1	.....
Otok.....	Sept. 1-7.....	2	1	
Podgajel.....	Aug. 16-Sept. 14....	3	2	
Rivica.....	Sept. 8-14.....	2	2	
Semlin.....	Aug. 25-31.....	1	1	
Vinkovec.....	Sept. 8-14.....	1	1	
Zupinge.....	Sept. 22-25.....	.....	.....	Present.
Hungary—				
Ada.....	Sept. 7-13.....	2	.....
Budapest.....	do.....	9	3	
Csurog.....	Sept. 2-13.....	18	2	
Deliblat.....	Sept. 1-13.....	11	.....

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.

Reports Received from June 28 to Oct. 31, 1913—Continued.

CHOLERA—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary—Continued.				
Hungary—Continued.				
Felsőverecze.....	Sept. 7-13.....	1		
Harsfalva.....	do.....	1		
Keverea.....	Aug. 16-Sept. 2.....	7	3	
Kissolyva.....	Sept. 7-13.....	2		
Kupinovo.....	Aug. 17-28.....	1		
Martinci.....	do.....	2		
Munkacs.....	Sept. 7-13.....	1		
Neramogoros.....	do.....	10		
Obsce.....	do.....	7		
Odavidhaza.....	do.....	3		
Orosztelek.....	do.....	3		
Palank.....	Aug. 10-Sept. 13.....	8	1	
Petroc.....	Sept. 7-13.....	1	1	
Tittel.....	Sept. 17-28.....	1		
Ujvidek.....	do.....	2		
Varkulesa.....	Sept. 7-13.....	2		
Volocz.....	do.....	1		
Zajgo.....	do.....	1		
Zugo.....	do.....	1		
Bulgaria.....				Sept. 10, present in the districts of Pleven, Sivistov, Vratza, and Widin.
Rustechuk.....	Sept. 8.....	18	8	
Sistovo.....	do.....	60		
Tirnovo.....	do.....	14	14	
Varna.....	Sept. 11.....	3		
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Aug. 17-23.....	1	1	Aug. 25, 3 deaths among returning soldiers.
China:				
Amoy.....	Aug. 23.....			Oct. 15, present on s. s. Karema and s. s. Karonga from Calcutta.
Canton.....	July 13-26.....	132	6	
Chuan Chow.....	Sept. 6.....			Present in vicinity.
Foochow.....	Sept. 13.....			Present.
Hongkong.....	Aug. 3-Sept. 13.....	60	38	Do.
Swatow.....	Aug. 1-15.....	9	4	
Dutch East Indies:				
Borneo.....				Total, May 12-June 7: Cases, 131; deaths, 105.
Sesajap, district.....	May 12-June 7.....	57	40	
Java—				
Batavia and Tanjong Priok.....	May 18-Sept. 6.....	500	397	May 25-Aug. 23: 12 cases and 1 death among Europeans.
Madioen, Province.....	Apr. 22-28.....	1	1	
Pekalongan.....	Aug. 10-Sept. 6.....	101	70	
Preanger.....	Aug. 9-15.....	41	23	
Samarang.....	July 12-Aug. 16.....	18	11	
Surabaya.....	Aug. 2-23.....	2		
Sibiru.....	Mar. 24-Apr. 27.....	117	104	
Sumatra—				
Djambi, Province.....	June 1-Sept. 6.....	158	83	
Palembang.....	June 22-Aug. 4.....	232	157	
Greece:				
Athens.....	Sept. 15-29.....	1	1	
Piraeus.....	Sept. 13-29.....	8	4	Among troops at quarantine.
India:				
Bassein.....	May 4-July 19.....	31	23	
Bombay.....	May 25-Sept. 20.....	35	23	
Calcutta.....	Apr. 27-Aug. 30.....		458	
Madras.....	June 15-Sept. 21.....	13	8	
Moulmine.....	May 4-June 14.....	6	6	
Rangoon.....	May 1-Aug. 31.....	7	3	
Indo-China.....				Total, Jan. 1-May 20: Cases, 79; deaths, 54.
Saigon.....	June 17-23.....	2	2	
Japan:				
Kobe.....	Sept. 5-8.....	7		From s. s. Canada Maru. Crew quarantined at Wada.
Philippine Islands:				From s. s. Canada Maru.
Nagasaki.....	Aug. 25-31.....	2		
Manila.....	Aug. 25.....	2		

November 7, 1913

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.

Reports Received from June 28 to Oct. 31, 1913—Continued.

CHOLERA—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Roumania.....				Total to Sept. 29: Cases, 4,341; deaths, 2,014. Sept. 25-29: Cases, 788; deaths, 481.
Bucharest.....	Aug. 5-14.....	1	1	
Braila.....	To Sept. 2.....	43		Among the military.
Do.....	Sept. 3-8.....	4	3	Civilians.
Galatz.....	To Sept. 2.....	34	6	
Kustenie.....	Sept. 3-12.....	8	1	
Silistria.....	To Aug. 25.....	26		
Stsphanesti.....	Aug. 1-14.....	18	7	
Sulina.....	To Aug. 24.....	56		Including previous reports.
Turmu-Magurele.....	Aug. 5.....		1	Cases present.
Viisoara-Teleorman.....	do.....	3		
Russia: Governments—				
Bessarabia—				
Akerman.....	Sept. 16-18.....	3	1	
Ishmail.....	do.....	1	1	
Kishinef.....	Sept. 22.....	3	1	
Wolfskanechty.....	Sept. 18-21.....	1	1	
Ekaterinislav—				
Nicopol.....	Sept. 22.....	2		
Kherson—				
Kherson, district.....	Aug. 26-Sept. 13.....	27	19	Total, Aug. 24-Sept. 20: Cases, 107; deaths, 48; including previous reports.
Kherson.....	Aug. 26-Sept. 20.....	48	12	
Odessa, district.....	Sept. 7-14.....	22	13	
Odessa.....	do.....	2	1	
Varvaroqua.....	Sept. 22.....			Present.
Kief—				
Zvenigorode.....	Sept. 8.....	2	2	
Minsk.....	Sept. 14-22.....	1	1	
Poltava.....	Sept. 18-20.....	11	3	
Taurida—				
Alechki.....	Sept. 8-14.....	4	1	
Dneprovski.....	do.....	8	2	
Serbia.....				Total, July 4-Aug. 30: Cases, 2,123; deaths, 886.
Districts—				
Belgrade.....	July 4-Aug. 30.....	100	49	Sept. 22, 1 case.
Belgrade.....	do.....	220	78	
Kraina.....	Aug. 3-30.....	63	28	
Kragujevatz.....	July 4-Aug. 30.....	161	57	
Kroushevatz.....	do.....	140	49	
Lajkovac.....	Aug. 1-7.....	1		
Morava.....	July 4-Aug. 30.....	436	181	
Niche.....	do.....	50	33	
Oujitze.....	July 22-Aug. 30.....	14	9	
Palanka.....	Aug. 1-7.....	1		
Pirot.....	July 4-Aug. 30.....	365	143	
Podrigne.....	do.....	38	22	
Pojarevatz.....	Aug. 3-30.....	77	42	
Pozeng.....	July 25-31.....	1		
Roudnik.....	Aug. 3-30.....	18	5	
Shabatz.....	Aug. 1-7.....	1		
Smederevo.....	July 4-Aug. 30.....	151	62	
Tchatchak.....	July 22-Aug. 30.....	45	7	
Timok.....	July 19-Aug. 30.....	161	82	
Toplitz.....	July 22-Aug. 30.....	30	9	
Ueskub.....	July 19-Aug. 2.....	37	19	
Visnjica and Mirjevo.....	July 4-21.....		1	
Waljevo.....	July 22-Aug. 30.....	250	84	
Wragne.....	do.....	346	110	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Mar. 23-Aug. 9.....		17	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	July 6-Sept. 6.....	10	9	
Turkey in Asia:				
Smyrna.....	July 29-Oct. 4.....	268	174	Aug. 9, 1 case on s. s. Carlsbad.
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople.....	Aug. 2-Sept. 28.....	44	22	
Dardanelles—				
Gallipoli.....	Sept. 17.....			Present.
Maidos.....	Sept. 8.....		3	
Kavak.....	Aug. 8-22.....	98	50	Sept. 30, still present.
Rodosto.....	Sept. 17-Oct. 5.....	12	8	

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from June 28 to Oct. 31, 1913—Continued.****CHOLERA—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Turkey in Europe—Continued.				
Saloniki (Macedonia)..... Saloniki.....	July 7-Oct. 5.....	510	456	July 19-Aug. 8, epidemic. Among civilians. July 10, present in Kavala, Drama, Orlana, Serres, and Stroumitza.

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Bahia.....	May 11-Aug. 23.....	40	20	
Manaos.....	June 30-July 5.....	6	6	
Pernambuco.....	May 1-June 30.....		3	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 25-July 12.....	4	3	
Colombia:				
Cartagena.....	Aug. 23.....	1		Sept. 13—1 fatal case on s.s. Ca-nova from Bahia.
Cuba:				
Habana.....	July 16.....			Contracted in the interior.
Do.....	Aug. 8-14.....	1		
Ecuador:				
Babahoyo.....	June 1-July 31.....	2	2	
Bucay.....	June 1-Aug. 31.....	3	2	
Duran.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Guayaquil.....	May 1-Aug. 31.....	29	19	
Milagro.....	do.....	21	11	
Naranjito.....	do.....	8	6	
Mexico:				
Campeche.....	May 25-Sept. 20.....	24	2	Total May 25-Sept. 20: Cases, 27; deaths, 15.
Carmen.....	Oct. 11.....			Oct. 9-1 death.
Maxcanu.....	Aug. 23-Sept. 6.....	2	2	Present.
Southern Nigeria:				Case Aug. 23 from Campeche.
Lagos.....	May 12.....	1		
Worri.....	June 1-30.....			July 23-Aug. 22: Epidemic; Oct. 15 still present.
Venezuela:				Present.
Caracas.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1		
Do.....	May 1-31.....	1		From Valencia.
Do.....	July 1-31.....	1	1	

PLAGUE.

Arabia:				
Aden.....	June 3-25.....	8	4	Total Apr. 9-June 25: Cases, 81; deaths, 59.
Debai.....				Aug. 31, free: Reported, p. 656, Pt. I.
Argentina.....				Nov. 6, outbreak with 25 deaths in 4 localities west from Rosario.
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	May 11-Sept. 20.....	119	59	
Rio de Janeiro.....	July 27-Sept. 13.....	1	2	1 death.
British East Africa:				
Kisumu.....	May 15-June 12.....			Apr. 25-30, 15 deaths.
Mombasa.....	do.....	3		
Nairobi.....	May 1-June 30.....	57	49	
Chile:				
Iquique.....	May 11-Sept. 20.....	39	19	May 18-June 14, still present in Ampo, Chaoyang, Fungshun, Kitayang, Puning, Ta-bu, and other points along the railway.
China.....				May 25-June 7, 10 to 20 deaths daily. Aug. 23, present in vicinity.
Amoy.....	June 6-21.....		90	May 7, 1 or 2 deaths daily.
Kulangsu.....	Jan. 1-May 24.....		29	Apr. 1-June 30: Cases, 229. Apr. 10-May 22, 300 fatal cases in the Sunninger district.
Canton.....				

November 7, 1913

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from June 28 to Oct. 31, 1913—Continued.****PLAGUE—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China—Continued.				
Hongkong.....	May 18-Sept. 13...	277	232	
Kaochow.....	Apr. 10-May 22...	.....	.....	10 deaths daily.
Macao.....	July 3...	.....	.....	Present Aug. 7, 1913.
Shanghai.....	June 1-15...	8	7	Among natives.
Swatow.....	July 12...	.....	.....	Decreasing along the Swatow-Chaochowfu Railway.
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Districts—				
Kediri.....	Apr. 1-July 31...	586	445	
Madloen.....	do.....	248	226	
Malang.....	do.....	2,074	2,000	
Surabaya.....	do.....	79	70	
Madura—				
Bangkalan	July 13-Aug. 9...	34	27	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	May 1-Aug. 31...	48	17	
Milagro.....	May 1-July 31...	1	1	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	May 28-Sept. 11...	27	13	
Port Said.....	June 2-Sept. 9...	18	6	Aug. 11, 2 fatal cases.
Provinces—				
Behera.....	June 13-Sept. 7...	8	3	
Fayoum.....	May 30-Sept. 7...	45	16	
Galioubbeh.....	May 21-Aug. 7...	6	2	
Garbieh.....	May 27-Sept. 8...	42	35	
Gizeh.....	May 29-July 1...	6	1	
Menouf.....	May 28-Aug. 27...	3	3	
Minieh.....	May 30-Sept. 7...	29	10	
German East Africa:				
Districts—				
Usmawo.....	.....	.....	.....	Present.
Misungi.....	Mar. 15-May 10...	.....	.....	Do.
Nora.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Urima.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Muanza.....	Mar. 15-June 11...	503	459	
Greece:				
Athens.....	Aug. 29.....	1	.....
Piraeus.....	Aug. 21-Sept. 3...	8	2	
India:				
Bombay.....	May 18-Sept. 20...	677	577	
Calcutta.....	Apr. 27-Aug. 30...	.....	299	
Karachi.....	May 18-Sept. 13...	159	140	
Rangoon.....	May 1-Aug. 31...	305	288	
Provinces				
Delhi.....	May 4-Aug. 2...	24	18	
Bombay.....	May 4-Sept. 13...	6,681	4,701	
Madras.....	do.....	555	516	
Bengal.....	do.....	308	316	
Bihar and Orissa.....	do.....	1,690	1,372	
United Provinces.....	do.....	9,495	8,156	
Punjab.....	do.....	6,685	5,580	
Burma.....	do.....	1,289	1,213	
Coorg.....	June 22-Aug. 30...	10	8	
Central Provinces.....	May 4-17...	2	1	
Mysore.....	May 4-Sept. 13...	1,542	1,056	
Hyderabad.....	do.....	347	265	
Central India.....	May 4-31...	9	9	
Rajputana.....	May 4-Sept. 13...	206	179	
Kashmir.....	May 4-Aug. 2...	65	44	
North West Province.....	May 4-Sept. 13...	55	48	
Indo-China				Total, Jan. 1-May 20: Cases, 1,927; deaths, 1,875.
Saigon.....	June 17-Aug. 25...	63	40	
Japan:				
Taiwan—				
Kagi.....	June 1-July 19...	81	63	
Yokohama.....	Sept. 19-Oct. 29...	12	1	
Mauritius.....	Apr. 18-Aug. 28...	47	32	Total, Jan. 1-Aug. 28: Cases, 126; deaths, 70.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.

Reports Received from June 28 to Oct. 31, 1913—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Persia:				June 5, in Kermanshah Province. 150 cases, at Caravadeh, Harounabad, and Loud. June 11, present in vicinity of Abasabad.
Djame-Chouran.	May 31–Sept. 13.	37	21	
Faizabad.	June 11.	.....	3	
Gommi.	do.	.....	11	
Harounabad.	May 20–June 25.	71	51	
Larzangueneh.	May 27–June 15.	30	28	
Mahi-Dacht.	June 4.	2	2	
Taybat.	June 11.	.....	3	
Zebryl.	May 31–June 25.	14	10	
Peru:				
Departments—				
Ancachs—				
Chimbote.	July 28–Sept. 7.	2	.....
Arequipa—				
Mollendo.	Apr. 28–Sept. 7.	10	2	
Callao.	June 30–Sept. 7.	5	.....
Caxamarca—				
Cutervo.	June 9–Aug. 17.	5	.....
Chota.	June 30–July 27.	.....		Present.
Libertad—				
Chiclayo.	Apr. 28–June 8.	1	1	
Salaverry.	June 4–Aug. 17.	3	1	
San Pedro.	June 4–17.	1	1	
Trujillo.	May 19–Sept. 7.	7	.....
Lima.	do.	22	.....
Plura.	June 30–July 27.	.....		Do.
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.	May 11–24.	3	.....	Fourth quarter 1912: Cases, 39; deaths, 33. First quarter 1913: Cases, 8; deaths, 7. Second quarter: Cases, 9; deaths, 7.
Russia:				
Astrakan.				Aug. 2, 2 fatal cases. Pneumonic form.
Tsarev.	June 3–10.	.....	9	
Acheozok.	Aug. 22.	1	1	
Diamantai-Toubek.	July 15–Aug. 17.	6	6	
West Turkestan—				
Semiretchji territory—				
Prjevalsk district.	Sept. 25.	26	26	Among the Toungouen.
Siam:				
Bangkok.	Mar. 23–Aug. 9.	.....	16	
Korat.	Mar. 21–31.	.....		Epidemic.
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.	June 15–21.	1	1	
Tripoli:				
Derna.	July 15.	.....		Present.
Tripoli.	July 1–Sept. 30.	56	19	
Turkey in Asia:				
Adalia.	Aug. 30.	1	.....
Basm.	July 14–21.	1	1	To June 3, 31 cases.
Uruguay:				
Montevideo.	.....	.....	.....	July 28, present.

SMALLPOX.

Algeria:				
Departments—				
Algiers.	May 1–31.	1	.....
Constantine.	Apr. 1–May 31.	21	.....
Oran.	May 1–31.	25	.....
Arabia:				
Aden.	June 3–9.	1	.....
Argentina:				
Buenos Aires.	Apr. 1–July 31.	.....	11	
Australia:				
New South Wales.				Total July 1–Sept. 31: Cases, 738.
Cootamundra.	Aug. 7–Sept. 11.	1	.....
Goulburn.	July 1–31.	1	.....
Illabo.	Aug. 7–Sept. 11.	1	.....
Hardon.	do.	1	.....
Lithgow.	July 1–31.	1	.....

November 7, 1913

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.

Reports Received from June 28 to Oct. 31, 1913—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Australia—Continued.				
New South Wales—Contd.				
Liverpool.....	Aug. 7-Sept. 11.....	2		
Newcastle.....	July 1-31.....	1		
Nyngan.....	do.....	1		
Parkes.....	do.....	5		
Penrith.....	do.....	2		
Sydney.....	July 1-Sept. 11.....	721		
Taree.....	July 1-31.....	2		
Ulmarra.....	do.....	2		
Queensland—				
Brisbane.....	Aug. 7-Sept. 11.....	1		
Ipswich.....	July 1-Sept. 11.....	4		
Toowoomba.....	July 1-31.....	1		
South Australia.....	July 17-Aug. 2.....	1		
Victoria—				
Melbourne.....	July 14.....			1 case on s. s. Karoola from Sydney.
Austria-Hungary:				
Coastland.....	July 6-12.....	1		
Fiume.....	May 27-July 7.....	19	1	
Galicia.....	July 6-Aug. 12.....	1		
Gorza and Gradinska.....	Aug. 7-14.....	1		
Krain.....	do.....	1		
Trieste.....	June 1-Sept. 14.....	33		Cases June 14 from Patras.
Tyrol and Vorarlberg.....	Aug. 10-23.....	2		
Belgium:				
Antwerp.....	July 1-7.....	1		
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	May 11-Aug. 30.....	13	1	
Manaos.....	June 15-21.....	1		
Para.....	June 15-Sept. 27.....	64	28	
Pernambuco.....	May 1-Sept. 15.....		225	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 4-Sept. 13.....	175	27	
British East Africa:				
Mombasa.....	Mar. 1-June 30.....	29	9	
Canada:				
Provinces—				
British Columbia—				
Vancouver.....	June 8-Sept. 13.....	2		
Manitoba—				
Winnipeg.....	June 15-Oct. 11.....	10		
Nova Scotia—				
Sydney.....	July 14-Aug. 2.....	2		Case July 14 from s. s. Hartlepool from Marseille.
Ontario—				
Fort William.....	June 10-30.....	4		
Ottawa.....	June 8-Oct. 4.....	12		
Toronto.....	June 16-Aug. 2.....	9		
Quebec—				
Grosse Isle Quarantine.....	June 20.....	1	1	In steerage.
Quebec.....	June 8-Sept. 20.....	6		
Montreal.....	July 6-Oct. 11.....	50	2	
St. Johns.....	May 25-July 5.....	4		
Chile:				
Iquique.....	June 1-21.....	2		
Santiago.....	June 15-29.....			Present Aug. 16; epidemic.
Valparaiso.....	July 12.....			Present.
China:				
Amoy.....	May 25-June 7.....			Do.
Kulangsu.....	May 25-31.....			Do.
Chungking.....	Aug. 2.....			Do.
Dalny.....	July 27-Aug. 2.....	1	1	
Holhow.....				Aug. 22, free.
Hongkong.....	May 18-June 14.....	9	7	
Nanking.....	May 11-Aug. 2.....			Do.
Shanghai.....	May 19-Sept. 20.....	8	47	Deaths among natives.
Tientsin.....	June 8-14.....		1	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Batavia.....	June 22-Aug. 23.....	12	3	
Surabaya.....	May 11-Aug. 29.....	11	5	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	May 28-Sept. 16.....	22	17	
Cairo.....	May 14-Aug. 26.....	41	9	

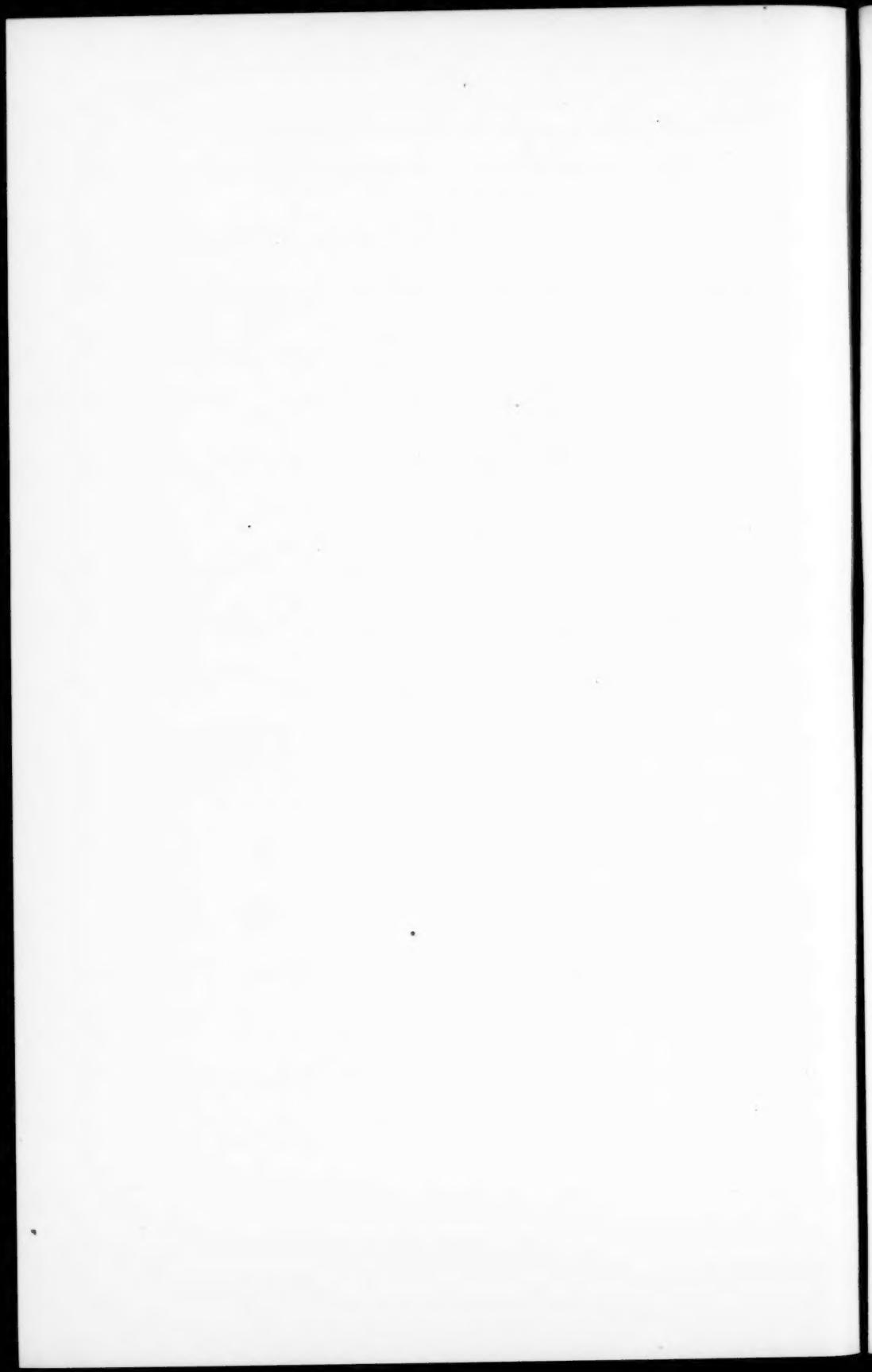
CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from June 28 to Oct. 31, 1913—Continued.****SMALLPOX—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
France:				
Lyon.....	June 23-29.....	.....	1	
Marseille.....	May 1-July 31.....	.....	52	
Nantes.....	Aug. 3-9.....	1	.....
Paris.....	May 25-Sept. 20.....	24	.....
Toulon.....	Aug. 18.....	1	.....
Germany.....				Total June 8-Oct. 4: Cases, 7.
Berlin.....	Aug. 24-30.....	1	.....
Kehl.....	June 1-July 31.....	2	1	
Strassburg.....	Aug. 1-31.....	1	.....
Great Britain:				
Hull.....	Sept. 14-20.....	1	.....
Liverpool.....	May 25-Sept. 20.....	5	.....
Manchester.....	July 20-26.....	1	.....
Greece:				
Patras.....	June 9-Aug. 31.....	.....	9	
India:				
Bombay.....	May 26-Sept. 6.....	68	64	
Karachi.....	May 25-Aug. 16.....	13	4	
Madras.....	May 24-Sept. 13.....	22	8	
Rangoon.....	May 1-Aug. 31.....	50	20	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	July 8-14.....	1	1	
Italy:				
Naples.....	Aug. 2-15.....	3	.....
Rome.....	Jan. 5-11.....	1	1	
Japan.....				Total Jan. 1-July 31; cases, 87; deaths, 29.
Hokkaido.....	Apr. 1-30.....	1	.....
Kanagawa ken.....	May 1-31.....	1	.....
Kobe.....	June 23-29.....	1	.....
Nagasaki ken.....	May 1-July 31.....	54	14	
Oita ken.....	May 1-June 30.....	11	4	
Tokyo.....	June 18-July 31.....	11	7	
Yokohama.....	Aug. 19-25.....	1	1	
Luxemburg:				
Esch.....	May 17-31.....	2	.....
Mauritius.....	Apr. 13-July 5.....	1,019	106	
Mexico:				
Acapulco.....	May 25-Aug. 16.....	.....	5	
Aguascalientes.....	June 9-Sept. 21.....	.....	28	
Chihuahua.....	June 23-Aug. 2.....	.....	9	
Guadalajara.....	June 8-Sept. 13.....	71	.....
Hermosillo.....	June 7-Sept. 13.....	126	83	
Manzanillo.....	July 18.....	.....		Among troops. Present.
Mexico.....	Apr. 20-Sept. 6.....	217	124	
Monterey.....	June 9-Aug. 31.....	.....	7	
Panuco.....	Sept. 12.....	30	.....
Puerto Mexico.....	July 1-31.....	.....	3	
San Luis Potosi.....	Apr. 27-Aug. 30.....	20	13	
Saltillo.....	Aug. 1-June 30.....	.....	25	
Veracruz.....	June 16-Sept. 13.....	10	2	
Tampico.....	Sept. 16.....	1	.....
Newfoundland:				
St. Johns.....	June 15-Sept. 26.....	38	.....
Peru.....				Sept. 30, epidemic in Ancon, Callao, Chancay, Huaco, and Lima. First quarter, 1913: Cases, 57; second quarter, cases, 63.
Philippine Islands.....				
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	May 25-Sept. 13.....	65	.....
Russia:				
Batoum.....	Apr. 1-May 31.....	4	.....
Libau.....	June 2-July 20.....	3	1	
Moscow.....	May 18-Sept. 27.....	89	22	
Odessa.....	June 8-Aug. 23.....	58	15	
Riga.....	June 22-28.....	6	.....
St. Petersburg.....	May 18-Sept. 27.....	26	1	
Siberia—				
Vladivostok.....	May 7-June 20.....	3	.....
Warsaw.....	Feb. 23-July 26.....	56	17	
Samoa:				
Apia.....				May 18, 1 death on transport Michael Jepson, from Hong-kong, and to June 4, 4 cases transferred from this vessel to a lighter 3 miles east.

November 7, 1913

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from June 28 to Oct. 31, 1913—Continued.****SMALLPOX—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Serbia: Belgrade.....	June 1-Sept. 27....	16	3	July 16, present in Dubotzi, Ne-
				resnitsa, and Volui.
Siam: Bangkok.....	Mar. 23-Aug. 9.....		11	
Spain: Almeria.....	June 1-Aug. 31.....		6	
Barcelona.....	June 8-Sept. 27.....		78	
Cadiz.....	May 1-July 31.....		4	
Madrid.....	June 1-Aug. 31.....		82	
Malaga.....	Aug. 1-31.....		1	
Seville.....	July 1-31.....		1	
Valencia.....	June 1-Oct. 4.....	5	.....
Straits Settlements: Singapore.....	May 4-10.....	1	1	
Switzerland: Cantons— Basel.....	June 1-Sept. 20.....	37	.....
Zurich.....	May 18-24.....	1	.....	From Paris.
Turkey in Asia: Beirut.....	May 25-Sept. 20.....	66	49	
Damascus.....	June 1-7.....			
Mersina.....	May 25-July 12.....		3	Present.
Smyrna.....	Apr. 26-June 28.....		45	
Turkey in Europe: Constantinople.....	June 1-Sept. 27.....		70	
Saloniki.....	June 2-Sept. 28.....	35	39	
Union of South Africa: Johannesburg.....	May 10-June 7.....	23	.....
West Indies: Trinidad.....	Aug. 19.....	2	.....	On s. s. Danube and placed in quarantine 5 miles distant.



SANITARY LEGISLATION.

STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

CALIFORNIA.

Milk and Milk Products—Conditions Under Which They May be Sold as "Certified." (Chap. 79, Act Apr. 30, 1913.)

SECTION 1. No person, firm, or corporation shall sell or exchange, or offer or expose for sale or exchange as and for certified milk, any milk which does not conform to the rules and regulations and to the methods and standards for the production and distribution of "certified milk" adopted by the American Association of Medical Milk Commissions on May 1, 1912, and which does not bear the certification of a milk commission appointed by a county medical society organized under and chartered by the medical society of the State of California, and which has not been pronounced by such authority to be free from antiseptics, added preservatives, and pathogenic bacteria, or bacteria in excessive numbers. All milk sold as certified milk shall be conspicuously marked with the name of the commission certifying it. Such milk commission shall make all requirements for the production and handling of certified milk uniform and fair, and shall not refuse to certify milk for any applicant for certification who shall comply with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. No person, firm, or corporation shall sell or exchange or offer or expose for sale or exchange, any cream, skimmed milk, buttermilk, ice cream, butter, or cheese as and for certified cream, certified skimmed milk, certified buttermilk, certified ice cream, certified butter, or certified cheese, as the case may be, or use the word "certified" in connection with the sale, designation, advertising, labeling, or billing of any cream, skimmed milk, buttermilk, ice cream, butter, or cheese unless the same and all products of milk contained therein or used in the manufacture thereof are obtained exclusively from milk which conforms to the requirements of this act for certified milk and which bears the certification of a milk commission in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of this act, and unless in addition thereto the methods and conditions under which such cream, skimmed milk, buttermilk, ice cream, butter, and cheese, as the case may be, have been prepared or manufactured, as regards cleanliness and sanitation, shall conform to the requirements of the milk commission whose certification is sought. All cream, skimmed milk, buttermilk, ice cream, butter, and cheese sold, designated, advertised, or offered for sale as certified cream, certified skimmed milk, certified buttermilk, certified ice cream, certified butter, or certified cheese, shall be conspicuously marked with the name of the commission certifying it and certifying the milk from which such cream, ice cream, butter, and cheese is obtained.

SEC. 3. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$200, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than 10 n or more than 60 days.

SEC. 4. An act entitled "An act to regulate the production of certified milk," approved March 18, 1909, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Wiping Rags—Sterilization Required. (Chap. 81, Act Apr. 30, 1913.)

SECTION 1. Every person or corporation who supplies or furnishes to his or its employees for wiping rags, or who sells or offers for sale for wiping rags, any soiled wearing apparel, underclothing, bedding, or parts of soiled or used underclothing, wearing apparel, bedclothes, bedding, or soiled rags and cloths, unless the same have been sterilized by a process of boiling for 40 minutes in a solution containing 5 per cent of caustic soda, and unless before such boiling, the sleeves, legs, and bodies of garments are ripped and made into flat pieces, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 2. Wiping rags within the meaning of this act are cloths and rags used for wiping and cleaning the surfaces of machinery, machines, tools, locomotives, engines, motor cars, automobiles, cars, carriages, windows, and furniture, and surfaces of articles, appliances and engines in factories, shops, steamships and steamboats, and generally used for cleaning purposes in industrial employments, and also used by mechanics and workmen for wiping from their hands and bodies soil incident to their employment.

SEC. 3. Any person or corporation who shall wash, cleanse, or launder soiled rags or soiled cloth material for wiping rags, in the same building or by the same machinery or appliances, in or by which clothing and articles for personal wear or for household use are laundered, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 4. Every peace officer, health officer, or health inspector, upon proper demand and notice of his authority, shall be permitted, during business hours, to enter factories, shops, yards, ships, boats, and premises where wiping rags are used, or are kept for sale, or offered for sale, and inspect such wiping rags; and it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, company, or corporation to refuse to permit such inspection, or to impede or obstruct such officer during such inspection.

SEC. 5. Each county, city and county, city and town, may regulate the business of laundering and sterilizing, and the business of selling wiping rags, by enacting ordinances prohibiting the laundering, sterilizing, and sale, and offering for sale, of wiping rags, or cloth material for wiping rags, within their respective jurisdictions, without a permit issued by the board of supervisors of the county, or board of health or health officer of the city and county, city and town, and for the issuance of certificates of inspection of wiping rags offered for sale. Such permit shall be granted as of course on a first application therefor, and may be revoked by the board or officer authorized to issue the same for a violation of this act or for a violation of such ordinance by the holder of such permit. The board, department, or officer authorized to issue permits to launder, sterilize, or sell wiping rags shall keep a register of the names and places of business of persons to whom such permits are issued, and the date of issue and number of said permit, and a record of revocation of issued permits.

SEC. 6. Every package or parcel of wiping rags must, before being sold or offered for sale, be plainly marked "sterilized wiping rags," with the number and date of permit given for the conducting of the laundry in which the rags contained in such package or parcel were laundered and sterilized, and the name of the board or officer issuing the permit; or with the name and location of the laundry in which such rags were laundered and sterilized.

SEC. 7. Any person, firm, or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

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Interment and Disinterment of Bodies—Permit for. (Chap. 95, Act Apr. 30, 1913.)

SECTION 1. A new section is hereby added to the Political Code, to be designated as section 3084, to read as follows:

"3084. No person, firm, or corporation shall deposit in any cemetery, or inter in any cemetery in any county, city, or city and county in this State, any human body without first having obtained and filed with the board of health or health officer of the city, city and county, or county where the death occurred, a certificate, signed by a physician or a coroner, setting forth as near as possible the name, age, color, sex, place of birth, occupation, date, locality, and the cause of death of the deceased and obtain from said board of health or health officer a burial permit; nor shall any human body be removed or disinterred without a permit from the board of health, health officer, or by order of the coroner of the county, city and county, or city in which the same is buried. A burial permit issued in one county, or city, or city and county, shall be valid and sufficient in any county which shall be specified therein as the place of interment, and shall be issued in duplicate, and shall be marked, respectively, original and duplicate. The original shall be retained by and filed with the board of health, or health officer issuing the same, and the duplicate shall be presented to and filed with the board of health or health officer of the county wherein the body is interred, and no further permit for burial shall be required, but any county burial fees required by law or ordinance shall be paid. Superintendents of cemeteries must return to the county board of health or health officer, and county recorder of the county where the interment is made, on each Monday, the names of all persons interred or deposited within their respective cemeteries for the preceding week. No superintendent of a cemetery shall remove, permit or cause to be removed, disinter or cause or permit to be disinterred, any corpse that has been deposited in the cemetery, without a permit from the county board of health, or health officer, or by order of the county coroner. The board of health or health officer must file a report with the county recorder on each Monday, showing the names of all persons interred in the county on permits issued outside of the county, for the preceding week, and by what board of health or health officers burial permits therefor were issued."

State Board of Health—Meetings and Officers. (Chap. 114, Act May 19, 1913.)

SECTION 1. Section 2981 of the Political Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

"2981. The board must meet at least once in every three months at Sacramento, unless otherwise hereafter provided by law. Four members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of any business. Special meetings may be held upon the call of the president or secretary. Notice of all meetings, must be given by the secretary, by mailing such notice to the members of the board at least three days prior to the date of such meetings. The members must elect from their own number a president, a vice president, and a permanent secretary. In the absence of the secretary, or a vacancy in his office, the vice president shall perform the duties of and exercise the powers of the secretary. The secretary shall be a civil executive officer and shall also be the executive officer of the board. He must devote his entire time to the duties of the office, and his office shall be kept at the same place where the meetings of the State board of health are required by law to be held. The members of the board shall receive their actual and necessary traveling expenses while in the service of the board. Such expenses shall be paid out of the general fund of the State treasury."

Camps—Sanitation of. (Chap. 182, Act May 29, 1913.)

SECTION 1. In or at any camp where five or more persons are employed the bunk houses, tents, and other sleeping places of such employees shall be kept in a cleanly state and free from vermin and matter of an infectious and contagious nature, and the grounds around such bunk houses, tents, or other sleeping places shall be kept clean and free from accumulations of dirt, filth, garbage, and other deleterious matter.

SEC. 2. Every bunk house, tent, or other sleeping place used for the purpose of a lodging or sleeping apartment in such camp shall contain sufficient air space to insure an adequate supply of fresh air for each person occupying such bunk house, tent, or other sleeping place. The bunks or beds shall be made of iron, canvas, or other sanitary material and shall be so constructed as to afford reasonable comfort to the persons occupying such bunks or beds.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of any person, firm, corporation, agent, or officer of a firm or corporation employing persons to work in or at such camps and the superintendent or overseer in charge of the work in or at such camp to carry out the provisions of sections 1 and 2 of this act.

SEC. 4. The State board of health shall have the right and power to condemn any camp coming under the provisions of this act as dangerous to the public health.

SEC. 5. Any person, firm, corporation, agent, or officer of a firm or corporation, or any superintendent or overseer in charge of the work in or at any camp coming under the provisions of this act, who shall violate or fail to comply with the provisions of this act is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than \$200, or by imprisonment for not more than 60 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the State board of health to enforce the provisions of this act.

Sanitary Districts—Establishment and Maintenance of. (Chap. 199, Act May 29, 1913.)

SECTION 1. Section 22¹ of an act entitled "An act to provide for the formation, government, operation, and dissolution of sanitary districts in any part of the State, for the construction of sewers, and other sanitary purposes; the acquisition of property thereby; the calling and conducting of elections in such districts; the assessment, levy, collection, custody, and disbursement of taxes therein; the issuance and disposal of the bonds thereof, and the determination of their validity, and making provision for the payment of such bonds, and the disposal of their proceeds," approved March 31, 1891, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"**SECTION 22¹.** The boundaries of any sanitary district may be altered and outlying contiguous territory in the same county as such sanitary district annexed thereto in the manner following:

"A petition signed by the owner or owners representing more than one-half of the assessed valuation of such contiguous territory proposed to be annexed, as shown by the last equalized assessment book of the county in which said sanitary district is situated, designating specifically the boundaries of such contiguous territory proposed to be annexed, and the assessed valuation thereof as shown by said last equalized assessment book, and stating that such territory is not within the limits of any other sanitary district, and asking that such territory be annexed to said sanitary district, shall be presented to the sanitary board thereof, together with a duly executed bond for the sum of not less than \$100, to be approved by said sanitary board and filed with the county treasurer as security for the payment by said petitioners of the reasonable costs of the election hereinafter provided for in the event that at said election less than two-thirds of the votes cast are in favor of the annexation of the proposed territory to the sanitary district.

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"When such petition is presented and a bond approved and filed as above provided for, the sanitary board must within 30 days thereafter order that an election be held for the purpose of determining whether or not such proposed territory shall be annexed. The order must fix the day of such election, which must be within 60 days from the date of the order and must show the boundaries of the proposed district. This order shall be entered in the minutes of the sanitary board and shall be conclusive evidence of the due presentation of a proper petitioner and of the fact that each of the petitioners was at the time of the signing of the petition and the presentation thereof a resident and freeholder within the limits of the proposed district to be annexed.

"A copy of such order shall be posted for four successive weeks prior to the election in three public places within the proposed district and shall be published for four successive weeks prior to the election in some newspaper published in the district, if there be one, and if not, in some newspaper published in the county. It shall be sufficient if the order be published once a week. At any time prior to the day fixed for the election the board shall select one and may select two polling places within the sanitary district, appoint officers of election, and make all necessary and proper arrangements for holding the election. The ticket shall contain the words, 'For annexation to the sanitary district,' and 'Against annexation to the sanitary district.' The election shall be conducted in accordance with the general election laws of the State, so far as the same shall be applicable, except as herein otherwise provided. Every qualified elector resident within the district for the length of time necessary to enable him to vote at a general election shall be entitled to vote at the election above provided for. After the votes shall have been announced the ballots shall be sealed up and delivered to the secretary or president of the sanitary board, which shall, as soon as practicable, proceed to canvass the same and shall enter the result upon the minutes. Such entry shall be conclusive evidence of the fact and regularity of all prior proceedings of every kind and nature provided by this act or by law and of the facts stated in such entry.

"If at said election less than two-thirds of the votes cast be in favor of the annexation to the proposed territory to the sanitary district, the signers of said petition shall, within 10 days after canvassing of the votes of said election, pay to the sanitary board a sum of money covering the reasonable costs of said election, and if said sum of money is not so paid within 10 days as aforesaid, the sanitary board shall have the right of action under said bond to recover the reasonable costs of said election, and the sanitary board shall by order disapprove said petition and enter the same in the minutes of said board and no other proceedings shall be taken in relation thereto until the expiration of one year from the presentation of said petition except to collect the costs of said election as herein provided, and if at such election two-thirds of the votes cast be in favor of the annexation of the proposed territory to the sanitary district, the sanitary board shall pay the expenses of said election from the proper funds of the sanitary district, and shall make and cause to be entered in the minutes of said board and indorsed on said petition an order approving said petition, and said petition shall thereupon be transmitted to and filed with the board of supervisors of the county in which such sanitary district is situated. Said board of supervisors, at its next regular meeting after the filing of said petition, shall by an order alter the boundaries of said sanitary district and annex thereto the contiguous territory described in said petition. Such order shall be conclusive evidence of the validity of all prior proceedings leading to such annexation and recited in said order, and from and after the same such territory shall become and be a part of such sanitary district. The property within such territory so annexed shall be taxed, together with the remainder of said district, to pay its proportion of the unpaid bonded or other indebtedness of such sanitary district existing at the time of such annexation incurred for the cost of construction, estimated as hereafter provided, of main sewers already constructed in said district, and also to pay the running expenses of said district. The engineer of such district shall, when required

by the sanitary board thereof, estimate the unpaid cost of construction of all main sewers, already constructed in said district at the time of such annexation, and such estimate when approved by the sanitary board shall be final and conclusive and shall be the basis upon which said sanitary board shall tax said annexed territory.

"At any time after the annexation of such contiguous territory the sanitary board may, by an order entered in the minutes, call an election within such annexed territory for the purpose of determining whether bonds shall be issued for the construction of sewers therein. Such order shall fix the day of the election and shall specify the amount of money to be raised, and shall state in general terms the purposes for which it is to be raised. A copy of such order shall be posted for four successive weeks prior to the election in at least three public places within such annexed territory in said district, and shall be published for four successive weeks prior to the election in some newspaper published within the district, if there be one, and if not, in some newspaper published in the county. It shall be sufficient if the order be published once a week.

"At any time prior to the day fixed for the election the board shall select one polling place within said annexed territory, appoint officers of election therein, and make all necessary and proper arrangements for holding the election. The tickets shall contain the words 'For the issuance of bonds as proposed by the sanitary board' or 'Against the issuance of bonds as proposed by the sanitary board.'

"The election shall be conducted in accordance with the general election laws of the State so far as the same shall be practicable, except as herein otherwise provided.

"Every qualified elector, resident within such annexed territory for the length of time necessary to enable him to vote at a general election, shall be entitled to vote at the election above provided for.

"After the votes shall have been announced, the ballots shall be sealed up and delivered to the secretary or president of the sanitary board, which shall, as soon as practicable, proceed to canvass the same, and shall enter the result on its minutes. Such entry shall be conclusive evidence of the fact and regularity of all the prior proceedings of every kind and nature provided by this act or by law, and of the facts stated in such entry; and if at such election two-thirds of the votes cast be in favor of the issuance of bonds as proposed by the sanitary board, the said board shall thenceforth have full power and authority to issue and dispose of bonds as proposed in the order calling the election.

"All bonds so issued shall be of such denomination as the sanitary board may determine, except that no bonds shall be of a less denomination than \$100 nor of a greater denomination than \$1,000. Such bonds shall be payable in gold coin of the United States at the office of the county treasurer of the county wherein said district is situated and shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding 5 per cent per annum, which interest shall be payable semiannually in like gold coin. Not less than one-twentieth part of the total issue of bonds shall be payable each year on a day to be specified by the sanitary board, but no bond shall be payable in installments, but each bond issued hereunder shall be payable in full on the date specified therefor by said board. Each bond shall be signed by the president and countersigned by the secretary of the sanitary board, and said bonds shall be numbered consecutively beginning with No. 1, and shall have coupons attached referring to the number of the bond to which they are attached, which coupons shall be signed by the president and countersigned by the secretary of said board.

"The bonds must be disposed of by the sanitary board in such manner and in such quantities as may be determined by such board in its discretion, but no bond must be disposed of for less than its face value.

"The proceeds of such sale shall be deposited with the county treasurer and shall be by him placed in the fund to be called 'the sewer construction fund of annexed territory of sanitary district' (naming it). The money in such fund shall be used for the purposes indicated in the order calling the election upon the question

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of the issuance of the bonds, and for no other purpose: *Provided*, That if after such purposes are entirely fulfilled any balance remains in such fund, such balance may by the order of the sanitary board be transferred to the 'bond, interest, and redemption fund' for the redemption of bonds and the payment of interest thereon, issued under the provisions of this section.

"If the result of the election be against the issuance of bonds no other election upon the question shall be called or held for a period of one year.

"It is hereby made the duty of the sanitary board to levy each year upon the property within the said annexed territory a sufficient tax to pay off the interest accruing upon said bonds for the respective year as each falls due, and also to pay at least one-twentieth of the principal of said bonds, so that the entire amount of the principal and interest of said bonds shall be paid within 20 years from the date of the issuance of said bonds; and it is hereby made the duty of the tax collector, or such other person as may be charged with the duty of collecting the sanitary district taxes, to collect the tax so to be levied, and the duty of the sanitary board to order the same paid in manner and form as provided by this act, and the duty of the county treasurer to pay the same. If, for any reason, any portion of the tax for any year remains unpaid, and in consequence thereof any portion of the interest or principal due for any year remains unpaid, the same shall be added to and levied for the next year, and be collected and paid accordingly.

"The payment of the whole amount of the principal and interest of all of said bonds, within 20 years from their issuance, is hereby made the imperative duty of the annexed territory; and, if necessary for that purpose, a special tax shall be levied by the sanitary board on the property situate in said annexed territory; and it is hereby made the duty of every officer and board to do his respective part toward the levy, collection, and payment of such tax; and mandamus shall issue from the superior court of the county in which the district is situated, or from any other competent court, upon the application of any party interested for the purpose of compelling the performance of the duty imposed by this act upon any and all boards and officers.

"If the result of any election upon the question of the issuance of bonds for such annexed territory be in favor of such issuance, the sanitary board may, in their discretion, before such issuance, commence in the superior court of the county a special proceeding to determine their right to issue such bonds and the validity thereof, similar to the proceedings in relation to irrigation bonds provided for by an act entitled 'An act supplemental to "An act to provide for the organization and government of irrigation districts, and to provide for the acquisition of water and other property, and for the distribution of water thereby for irrigation purposes," approved March 7, 1887, and to provide for the examination, approval, and confirmation of proceedings for the issue and sale of bonds issued under the provisions of said act,' and all the provisions of said act shall apply to and govern the proceedings so to be commenced by the sanitary board, so far as the same are applicable; and said proceedings shall be in accordance with the provisions of said act so far as the same are applicable, and the judgment in such proceedings shall have the same effect as a judgment in relation to irrigation bonds under the provisions of said act."

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act, or any portion thereof, are hereby repealed.

Horses, Mules, Asses, and Cattle—Inspection of, for Communicable Diseases, When Imported. (Chap. 225, Act June 4, 1913.)

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, company, or corporation, their agents and servants, to bring into the State of California any horses, mules, asses, or cattle, unless such animals have been examined and found free from infectious or contagious diseases, which freedom from disease shall be established by a certificate of health signed by a regularly qualified and practicing veterinarian who

is a graduate of a duly recognized and accredited veterinary college of good standing: *Provided, however,* That in case of cattle over 6 months of age intended to be used for dairy or breeding purposes, said certificate of health shall also state and certify that each individual animal thereof has been personally and carefully inspected and subjected to a physical and clinical examination and also subjected to the tuberculin test, and that each individual animal thereof has been found free from any suspicious symptoms of tuberculosis, or of any infectious or contagious disease other than tuberculosis, and also that each individual animal thereof failed to react to the tuberculin test. Said certificate shall also include a complete temperature record of each animal during the period while undergoing the tuberculin test.

The certificate of health and tuberculin-test record, as provided for in this act, shall be in duplicate, one copy of which must be attached to the waybill of the shipment and the other copy shall be forwarded to the State veterinarian of the State of California on the day the shipment is made: *Provided further,* That any person, firm, company, or corporation, their agents and servants, wishing to bring cattle into the State of California for exhibition at fairs, may, by making application to the State veterinarian of the State of California, receive permission to bring such cattle into the State of California for such purpose without the tuberculin test as provided for herein, but in all such cases said permit must be attached to the waybill accompanying the shipment of such cattle: *And provided further,* That in case any of such exhibition cattle are sold to remain in the State of California they must be subjected to the tuberculin test and proved free from tuberculosis before being delivered to the purchaser. It is further provided that cattle may be brought into the State of California for the purpose of slaughter for food, as well as for the purpose of fattening for such slaughter, without a certificate of inspection or tuberculin testing, except as may be otherwise provided. In every case where cattle are being brought into the State, except as hereinbefore provided, there shall also be attached to said certificate of health a certificate signed by the owner, or the consignor or shipper, certifying that no one of such animals had previously reacted to the tuberculin test within 3 months last past and that no one of such animals had been subjected to any other treatment designed to negative the action of the tuberculin test, and in every case where said cattle are brought into the State of California for the purpose of slaughter for food, or for the purpose of fattening for such slaughter, a certificate signed by the owner shall be attached to said waybill accompanying said shipment, stating correctly the purpose for which said cattle are to be used and where and by whom they are to be so used; and it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to make any false or incorrect statement as to any of the matters herein required to be set forth in said certificate and if said certificate be attached to said waybill it shall relieve any transportation company, its agents, and employees from the penalties prescribed in this act if said cattle should be brought into this State for purposes other than as set forth in said certificate.

SEC. 2. Any person, firm, company or corporation, their agents, servants, and employees, that shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$500, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a term not exceeding 180 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 3. That certain act of the Legislature of the State of California entitled, "An act to prevent the importation of neat cattle for dairy or breeding purposes affected with tuberculosis into the State of California," approved March 7, 1911, is hereby expressly repealed.

SEC. 4. That certain act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled "An act to prevent the importation of horses, mules, and asses affected with glanders into the State of California," approved March 7, 1911, is hereby expressly repealed.

SEC. 5. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

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Medical or Surgical Chests—Must be Kept in Factories. (Chap. 278, Act May 19, 1913.)

SECTION 1. Every person, firm, or corporation operating a factory or shop, or conducting any business in which power machinery is used for any manufacturing purpose, except for elevators or for heating or hoisting apparatus, where five or more persons are employed, shall at all times keep and maintain, in some accessible place upon the premises upon which such factory, shop, or business is located, free of expense to the employees, a medical or surgical chest which shall contain an adequate assortment of absorbent lint, absorbent cotton, sterilized gauze, plain and medicated, adhesive plaster, cotton and gauze bandages, also one tourniquet, one pair scissors, one pair tweezers, one jar carbolized petrolatum, one bottle antiseptic solution, and one first-aid manual, all of which shall cost not less than \$6, and to be used in the treatment of persons injured or taken ill upon the premises.

SEC. 2. Any person, firm, or corporation violating this act shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$50 for every week during which such violation continues.

Graduate Nurses—Examination and Registration of. (Chap. 319, Act June 12, 1913.)

SECTION 1. Within 30 days after this act takes effect the State board of health shall establish and maintain a department of examination and registration of graduate nurses, as hereinafter provided. The State board of health shall appoint a director, whose salary shall be fixed by the board, and said director shall have been graduated from an accredited training school for nurses, as defined in this act, and shall be duly registered under the provisions of this act. Said director shall perform all duties required by this act, and such other duties as may be required by the State board of health, in order to carry out the objects and purposes of this act. Lists of accredited training schools for nurses and a register of the names of all nurses duly registered under this act shall be prepared and kept by the department. An annual report shall be prepared and filed before January 1 of each year.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of said board to meet regularly once in every 6 months for the purpose of holding examinations under the provisions of this act. Public notice of such meetings shall be given by publishing the same at least 2 weeks prior to the date of each meeting in two papers of general circulation, and in one nursing journal. Upon filing application for examination each applicant shall pay an examination fee of \$10, which shall in no case be returned to the applicant. No further fee shall be required for registration. At such meetings it shall be the duty of the board to examine all such applicants for registration under this act and to issue to each duly qualified applicant who shall have complied with the requisite provisions of this act and who shall have passed a satisfactory examination, a certificate provided for in this act.

SEC. 3. All applicants for registration shall be registered without examination: *Provided*, They make application prior to July 1, 1914, and have graduated before said date from a reputable training school connected with a general hospital.

SEC. 4. On and after July 1, 1914, no person shall be eligible for examination or for registration as a registered nurse who shall not furnish satisfactory evidence of having been graduated from an accredited training school for nurses. An accredited training school for nurses within the meaning of this act is hereby defined to be a school for the training of nurses attached to or operated in connection with a hospital or hospitals giving a general training and a systematic, theoretical, and practical course of instruction covering a period of at least three years. All applicants for examination must furnish satisfactory evidence of good moral character, and of having complied with the provisions of this act relative to qualifying.

SEC. 5. A nurse who has received his or her certificate according to the provisions of this act, shall be styled and known as a registered nurse, and shall be entitled to place the initials "R. N." after his or her name.

SEC. 6. This act shall not be construed to affect or apply to the gratuitous nursing of the sick by friends or members of the family, or to any person nursing the sick for hire who does not in any way assume to be or practice as a registered nurse.

SEC. 7. It shall be unlawful for any person not holding a certificate of registration issued by the State board of health to use the title "registered nurse" or the letters "R. N." in connection with or following his or her name, or to impersonate in any manner, or pretend to be, a "registered nurse."

SEC. 8. The board, upon written application, and upon the receipt of \$10 as registration fee, shall issue a certificate of registration, without examination, to any applicant who has been duly registered as a registered nurse under the laws of another State or foreign country having requirements equivalent to those provided for by this act.

SEC. 9. The board shall have the power to revoke any certificate of registration for dishonesty, intemperance, immorality, unprofessional conduct, or any habit rendering a nurse unfit or unsafe to care for the sick, after a full and fair investigation of the charges preferred against the accused.

SEC. 10. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall upon conviction be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$100 for the first offense and not less than \$50 nor more than \$500 for each subsequent offense.

SEC. 11. Within 10 days after the beginning of each month the secretary of the State board of health shall report to the controller the amount and source of all collections made under the provisions of this act, and at the same time all such amounts shall be paid into the State treasury and shall be placed to the credit of the special fund to be known as the fund for examination and registration of nurses. All amounts paid into this fund shall be held subject to the order of the State board of health, to be used only for the purpose of meeting necessary expenses in the performance of the special duties imposed by this act. Claims against the fund shall be audited by the State board of health and by the board of control and shall be paid by the State treasurer upon warrants drawn by the State controller.

**Asexualization of Idiots and Inmates of Certain State Institutions—When Authorized.
(Chap. 363, Act June 13, 1913.)**

SECTION 1. Before any person who has been lawfully committed to any State hospital for the insane, or who has been an inmate of the Sonoma State Home, and who is afflicted with hereditary insanity or incurable chronic mania or dementia shall be released or discharged therefrom, the State commission in lunacy may, in its discretion, after a careful investigation of all the circumstances of the case, cause such person to be asexualized, and such asexualization whether with or without the consent of the patient shall be lawful and shall not render the said commission, its members, or any person participating in the operation, liable either civilly or criminally.

SEC. 2. Whenever, in the opinion of the resident physician of any State prison, it will be beneficial and conducive to the benefit of the physical, mental, or moral condition of any recidivist lawfully confined in such State prison, to be asexualized, then such physician shall call in consultation the general superintendent of State hospitals and the secretary of the State board of health, and they shall jointly examine into the particulars of the case with the said resident physician, and if, in their opinion, or the opinion of any two of them, asexualization will be beneficial to such recidivist, they may perform the same: *Provided*, That such operation shall not be performed unless the said recidivist has been committed to a State prison in this or some other State or country at least two times for rape, assault with intent to commit rape, or seduction, or at least three times for any other crime or crimes, and shall have given evidence while an

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inmate of a State prison in this State that he is a moral or sexual degenerate or pervert: *And provided, further,* That in the case of convicts sentenced to State prison for life, who exhibit continued evidence of moral and sexual depravity, the right to asexualize them, as provided in this section, shall apply whether they shall have been inmates of a State prison in this or any other country or State more than one time or not: *Provided, further,* That nothing in this act shall apply to or refer to any voluntary patient confined or kept in any State hospital of this State.

SEC. 3. Any idiot, if a minor, may be asexualized by or under the direction of the medical superintendent of any State hospital, with the written consent of his or her parent or guardian, and if an adult, then with the written consent of his or her lawfully appointed guardian, and upon the written request of the parent or guardian of any such idiot or fool, the superintendent of any State hospital shall perform such operation or cause the same to be performed without charge therefor.

SEC. 4. An act entitled "An act to permit asexualization of inmates of the State hospitals and the California Home for the Care and Training of Feeble Minded Children, and of convicts in the State prison," approved April 26, 1909, is hereby repealed.

Rabies and Other Animal Diseases Dangerous to Human Beings—Quarantine—Investigation—Killing of Animals—Dog License Tax. (Chap. 369, Act June 13, 1913.)

SECTION 1. Whenever any case or cases of rabies, or other animal diseases dangerous to the health of human beings which may be declared by the State board of health as coming under the provisions of this act, shall be reported as existing in any county, city and county, or incorporated city or town in the State of California, the State board of health shall make, or cause to be made, a preliminary investigation as to whether such disease does exist, and as to the probable area of the State in which the population or animals are thereby endangered. If upon such examination the State board of health shall find that any of the said diseases does exist, a quarantine shall be declared against all such animals as may be designated in the quarantine order and living within the area specified in said order. Quarantine shall be defined for the purposes of this act as meaning the strict confinement, upon the private premises of the owners under restraint by leash or closed cage or paddock, of all animals specified by the order.

SEC. 2. Following the order of quarantine the State board of health shall make, or cause to be made, a thorough investigation as to the extent of the disease, the probable number of persons and animals exposed, and the area found to be involved, and may substitute for the quarantine order such regulations as may be deemed adequate for the control of the disease in each area.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of all peace officers and boards of health to carry out the provisions of this act. During the period for which any quarantine order is in force all officers are empowered to kill or, in their discretion, to capture and hold for further action by the State board of health or its representatives all animals in a quarantine area found on public highways, lands, and streets, or not held in restraint on private premises, as specified in this act.

SEC. 4. All proper officials within the meaning of this act are hereby authorized to examine and enter upon all private premises for the enforcement of this act.

SEC. 5. Any owner or other person in the possession of any animal then being held or maintained in violation of the provisions of this act shall be subject to arrest on the charge of committing a misdemeanor.

SEC. 6. For the purpose of providing funds to pay the expenses incurred in connection with the eradication of diseases included under this act a special fund, to be known as the rabies treatment and eradication fund, is hereby created for each county, city and county, or incorporated city or town in the State of California. All moneys

collected in accordance with the following procedure shall be deposited to the credit of this fund with the treasurer of the county, city and county, or incorporated city or town: *Provided*, That funds now collected from any dog tax may continue to be collected and used for other purposes specified by local ordinances.

(a) Upon the determination by the State board of health that rabies does exist in any county, city and county, or incorporated city or town, a special dog license tax shall immediately become effective unless a dog tax is already in force the funds from which are available for the payment of expenditures in accordance with the provisions of this act. This tax shall be levied as follows: An annual tax of \$1.50 for each male, \$2.50 for each female, and \$1.50 for each neuter dog, the same to be collected by the proper authority at the same time and in the same manner as other taxes are collected: *Provided, however*, That there shall be collected at the first collection such proportion of the annual tax as corresponds to the number of months the tax has been in operation plus one year advance payment. After this dog license tax has been established in a county, city and county, or incorporated city or town, it shall be continued in force until an order has been issued by the State board of health declaring that county, or such portion of that county as may be deemed advisable, to be free from rabies or further danger of its spread.

(b) One-half of all fines collected by any court or judge for violations of the provisions of this act shall be placed to the credit of the rabies treatment and eradication fund of the county, city and county, incorporated city or town in which the violation occurred.

SEC. 7. Whenever it becomes necessary in the judgment of the State board of health or its secretary to enforce the provisions of this act in any county, city and county, or incorporated city or town the said board or its secretary may institute special measures of control to supplement the efforts of the local authorities in any county, city and county, or incorporated city or town whose duties are specified in this act. All expenditures incurred in enforcing such special measures shall be proper charges against the special fund created by the provisions of this act and shall be paid as they accrue by the proper authorities of each county, city and county, or incorporated city or town in which they have been incurred: *Provided*, That all such expenditures which may be incurred after the issuance of the order establishing the said fund and before the first collection of the tax shall be paid as they accrue from the general fund of the county, city and county, or incorporated city and town: *And provided further*, That all expenditures in excess of the balance of money in this fund shall likewise be paid as they accrue from said general fund. All moneys thus expended from the general fund shall be repaid from the said special fund when the collections from said tax have been provided the money.

Water for Domestic Use—Permit Required for Furnishing—Investigation by State Board of Health. (Chap. 373, Act June 13, 1913.)

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation, public utility, municipality or other public body, institution, or corporation to furnish or supply or to continue to furnish or supply for domestic uses or purposes water which is polluted or dangerous to health, to any person in any county, city and county, municipal corporation, village, district, community, hotel, temporary or permanent resort, institution, or industrial camp.

SEC. 2. Whenever any person, firm, corporation, public utility, municipality, or other public body, institution, or corporation shall desire to furnish or supply or continue to furnish or supply water for domestic uses or purposes to any person in any county, city and county, municipal corporation, village, district, community, hotel, temporary or permanent resort, institution, or industrial camp, it or he shall file as herein provided with the State board of health a petition for permission so to

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do, together with a statement containing a general description and history of the existing or proposed water-supply system or distribution, showing the geographical location thereof with relation to the source of the water supply and all the sanitary and health conditions surrounding and affecting said supply, and the works, system, plant, and distributing system, such general statement to be in such form and to cover such matters as the State board shall prescribe. Thereupon a thorough investigation of the proposed or existing works, system, plant, water supply, and all other circumstances and conditions by it deemed to be material may be made under the direction of the State board of health: *Provided*, That if such investigation is decided upon and for any reason the board can not immediately proceed with such investigation, a temporary permit shall be issued to the petitioner, which shall continue in force until the final action is taken by the board upon the completion of the investigation herein specified: *And provided further*, That no person, firm, or corporation supplying water for domestic purposes or use on his or its private property upon which there is no industrial camp, hotel, temporary or permanent resort using said water, or supplying less than 200 service connections, shall be required to apply for a permit under the provisions of this section, except upon formal complaint filed with the State board of health by a person receiving such water or by some duly authorized public officer.

As a part of such investigation, and after 10 days' notice by mail to the petitioner, a hearing or hearings may be had before said board or an examiner appointed by it for the purpose. At such hearing or hearings witnesses who testify shall be sworn by the person conducting the hearing, and evidence, oral and documentary, may be received, a record of which shall be made and filed with said board. All of the expenses of such investigation, including hearings, excepting the compensation of State officers participating therein, shall be borne, and paid as they accrue, by the petitioner. Upon the completion of such investigation, said board:

(a) If it shall determine, as a fact, that the water being furnished or to be furnished or supplied is such that under all the circumstances and conditions it is or may constitute a menace or danger to the health or lives of human beings, or that under all the circumstances and conditions the existing or proposed works, system, plant, or water supply is unhealthful or insanitary, it shall deny the prayer of such petition: *Provided, however*, That in case such petition shall be for permission to continue to furnish or supply water from a water system permanently constructed, established, and operating prior to the passage of this act, said board may grant the petitioner a temporary and revocable permit, authorizing the continuance of the water supply, under such restrictions and conditions as in said permit may be specified, to enable the petitioner to appoint an expert or commission to investigate and report on the best method of water supply, and to construct and put into operation a new or altered system, plant, water supply or distributing system, or to so alter, add to, repair, or modify the operation of the existing water supply, plant, works, or system that the water furnished or supplied shall not endanger the lives or health of human beings.

(b) If it shall determine, as a fact, that the water being furnished or supplied to such human beings is such that, under all the circumstances and conditions, it does not endanger the lives or health of human beings, and that under all the circumstances and conditions the water being supplied is the purest and most healthful obtainable or securable under all the circumstances and conditions, it shall grant to petitioner a permit authorizing petitioner to furnish or continue to furnish or supply such water to such human beings: *Provided, however*, That all permits issued hereunder shall be revocable or subject to suspension by said board at any time that it shall determine, as a fact, that the water being supplied or furnished or intended to be supplied or furnished does or will endanger the lives or health of human beings.

The State board of health and its inspectors shall at any and all reasonable times have full power and authority to, and shall be permitted to, enter into and upon any and all places, property, inclosures, and structures for the purpose of making and therein or thereon to make examinations and investigations to determine whether any provision of this act is being violated. The holder of any permit granted by said board under the provisions of this act may at any time by order of said board be required to furnish to said board, upon demand, a complete report upon the condition and operation of the water supply, plant, works, or system owned, operated, or controlled by it, which report shall be made by some competent person designated for the purpose by said board and at the sole cost and expense of the holder of the permit. Any person, firm, corporation, public utility, municipality, or other public body, institution, or corporation who shall furnish or supply or continue to furnish or supply water used or intended to be used for human consumption or for domestic purposes without having an unrevoked permit from the State board of health so to do, as in this act provided, may be enjoined from so doing by any court of competent jurisdiction at the suit of any person or persons, firm, corporation, municipal, or other public corporation whose supply of water for human consumption or for domestic purposes is taken or received from or supplied or furnished by any such water furnishing or distributing person, firm, corporation, public utility, or municipality or other public body, institution, or corporation; or it or he may be enjoined at the suit of the State board of health in the same manner: *Provided, further,* That any such person, firm, corporation, public utility, municipality, or other body, institution, or corporation subject to the provisions of this act may file such petition at any time prior to January 1, 1914, unless sooner required so to do by order of said State board of health. Anything done, maintained, or suffered in violation of any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed to be a public nuisance, dangerous to health, and may be summarily abated in the manner provided by law; and it shall be the duty of all and every public officer or officers, body or bodies lawfully empowered so to do to immediately abate the same.

Water Supplies, Pollution of—Discharge of Sewage, etc. (Chap. 374, Act June 13, 1913.)

SECTION 1. Section 3 of an act entitled "An act for the preservation of the public health of the people of the State of California, and empowering the State board of health to enforce its provisions, and providing penalties for the violation thereof," approved March 23, 1907, as amended April 1, 1911, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 3. Whenever any county, city and county, city, town, village, district, community, institution, person, firm, or corporation shall desire to deposit or discharge or to continue to deposit or discharge into any stream, river, lake, or tributary thereof, or into any other waters used or intended to be used for human or animal consumption or for domestic purposes, or into or upon any place the surface or subterranean drainage from which may run or percolate into any such stream, river, lake, tributary, or other waters, any sewage, sewage effluent, or other substance by the terms of section 2 of this act forbidden so to be deposited or discharged, or whenever any such county, city and county, city, town, village, district, community, institution, person, firm, or corporation shall desire to deposit or discharge, or continue to deposit or discharge any sewage, sewage effluent, trade wastes, or any other animal, mineral, or vegetable matter or substance, offensive, injurious, or dangerous to health in any of the salt waters within the jurisdiction of this State, which is or shall be a menace to public health, he or it shall file with the State board of health a petition for permission so to do, together with a complete and detailed plan, description, and history of the existing or proposed works or system and purification plant, showing geographical location with relation to such stream, river, lake, tributary, or other

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waters, and a physical and bacteriological analysis of the substance or substances so to be deposited or discharged. Thereupon, a thorough investigation of the proposed or existing works, system, and plant, and all circumstances and conditions by it deemed to be material, shall be made under the direction of the State board of health. As a part of such investigation, and after ten days' notice by mail to the petitioner, a hearing or hearings may be had before said board or an examiner appointed by it for the purpose. At such hearing or hearings witnesses who testify shall be sworn by the person conducting the hearing, and evidence, oral and documentary, may be received, a record of which shall be made and filed with said board. All of the expenses of such investigation, including hearings, excepting the compensation of State officers participating therein, shall be borne, and paid as they accrue, by the petitioner. Upon the completion of such investigation said board—

"(a) If it shall determine as a fact that the substance being or to be discharged or deposited is such that under all the circumstances and conditions it will so contaminate or pollute such stream, river, lake, tributary, or other waters as to endanger the lives or health of human beings or animals, or does or will constitute a menace to public health, or that under all the circumstances and conditions it is not necessary so to dispose of such substance, shall deny the prayer of such petition: *Provided, however,* That in case such petition shall be for permission to continue to discharge sewage, sewage effluent, storm water, or other matter mentioned in this section from a sewer, storm water, or other system permanently constructed, established, and operating, prior to the passage of this act, said board may grant to petitioner a temporary and revocable permit, authorizing the continuance of such discharge, under such restrictions as in said permit may be specified, to enable petitioner to appoint a commission to investigate and report on the best method of disposal of sewage or other matter mentioned in this section, and petitioner to construct and put into operation a new or altered system discharging elsewhere, or so to alter, add to, repair, or modify the operation of the existing system that the substance discharged or deposited shall not be such as to cause a contamination or pollution that will endanger the lives or health of human beings or animals, or constitute a menace to public health.

"(b) If it shall determine, as a fact, that the substance being or to be discharged or deposited, is not such that under all the circumstances and conditions it will so contaminate or pollute such stream, river, lake, tributary or other waters, as to endanger the lives or health of human beings or animals, or constitute a menace to public health, and that under all the circumstances and conditions it is necessary so to dispose of such substance, shall grant to petitioner a permit authorizing petitioner so to deposit or discharge or to continue to deposit or discharge such substance: *Provided, however,* That such permit shall not be construed to permit any act forbidden by any provision of the laws of this State relative to the preservation or propagation of fish or game, or relative to the deposit of débris into the streams of the State, or relative to the obstruction of navigation: *And provided, further,* That all permits issued hereunder shall be revocable by said board at any time or subject to suspension if said board shall determine, as a fact, that the substance discharged or deposited by virtue thereof causes a contamination or pollution that endangers the lives or health of human beings or animals, or constitutes a menace to public health. The State board of health and its inspectors shall at any and all times have full power and authority to, and shall be permitted to, enter into and upon any and all places, enclosures and structures for the purpose of making, and therein or thereon to make examinations and investigations to determine whether any provision of this act is being violated. Whenever any petitioner shall be granted any permit by said board and under the provisions of this act, such petitioner, shall furnish to said board upon demand, a complete report upon the condition and operation, of the system, plant, or works, which report shall be made by some competent person designated for the purpose by said board, and at the sole cost and expense of the holder of the permit.

"Any county, city and county, city, town, village, district, community, institution, person, firm, or corporation, who shall deposit, discharge, or continue to deposit or discharge, into any stream, river, lake, or tributary thereof, or into any other waters, used or intended to be used for human or animal consumption or for domestic purposes, or into or upon any place the surface or subterranean drainage from which may run or percolate into any such stream, river, lake, tributary, or other waters, or into any of the salt waters within the jurisdiction of this State, any sewage, sewage effluent or other substance by the terms of section 2 of this act forbidden so to be deposited or discharged, without having an unrevoked permit so to do, as in this act provided, may be enjoined from so doing by any court of competent jurisdiction at the suit of any person or municipal corporation whose supply of water for human or animal consumption or for domestic purposes is taken from such stream, river, or other running water at a point below the place of such discharge or deposit, or from such lake, or at the suit of the State of California, or at the suit of any municipality, community, county, or city and county, any of the residents of which shall take water from such stream, river or other running water at a point below the place of such discharge or deposit, or from such lake or reservoir, or whose health shall be menaced by such discharge, or at the suit of the State board of health.

"Anything done, maintained, or suffered, in violation of any of the provisions of section 2 or section 3 of this act shall be deemed to be a public nuisance dangerous to health and may be summarily abated as such."

Tuberculosis—Department of Under State Board of Health. (Chap. 385, Act June 13, 1913.)

SECTION 1. The State board of health shall maintain a department of tuberculosis for the complete and proper registration of all tuberculous persons within the State; for supervision over all hospitals, dispensaries, sanatoria, farm-colonies and other institutions for tuberculosis; for advising officers of the penal and charitable institutions regarding the proper care of tuberculous inmates; and for the performance of such other duties as may be assigned by the said board.

SEC. 2. The State board of health shall appoint a director of the department whose salary shall be fixed by the board in an amount not to exceed \$3,000 per annum, and such other employees as may be deemed necessary, and shall fix their compensation. The director shall be a duly licensed physician, shall be appointed an assistant secretary of the State board of health, and shall devote his entire time to the duties assigned to him. In addition to the administration of the department, it shall be the duty of the director, and he is hereby invested with full power, to inspect and investigate, and have access to all records and departments of all institutions, both public and private, where tuberculous patients are treated. He shall prepare annually for each institution a report of its rating on sanitary construction, enforcement of sanitary measures, adequate provision for medical and nursing attendance, provision for proper food, and such other matters of administration as may be designated. The director and other employees of the department shall be allowed their actual and necessary traveling expenses incurred in the performance of their duties.

SEC. 3. There shall be an advisory board of four members appointed by the governor for a term of four years: *Provided*, That the first appointees shall be designated, respectively, for one, two, three, and four years. These members shall be selected for their recognized ability and interest in the control and eradication of tuberculosis. The advisory board may meet at least quarterly for conference with the State board of health. All recommendations for appointments, promotions, dismissals, increases of salaries, special expenditures, rules and regulations to be issued by the department and other important matters of policy must be submitted to the advisory board before

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final action, and its written opinions must be recorded with each action: *Provided*, That a majority vote by mail ballot may be recognized as complying with the provisions of this section. In all matters of action in which the approval of the advisory board is withheld, the State board of health must file a report with the governor, stating the reasons for action and attaching thereto a copy of the adverse opinion. The advisory board may make at any time such recommendations regarding the policy of the department as it may decide by vote to be expedient, but no recommendations for appointments, promotions, or dismissals may originate with it. The advisory board shall elect from its members a chairman who shall serve for one year, and until his successor shall be elected. In addition to the quarterly conferences with the State board of health, the said board may, upon its own volition, meet annually in the offices of the department, and special meetings may be held at any time or place subject to the call or approval of the State board of health, or its secretary. The director of the department shall serve as secretary for the advisory board. The members shall receive no salary, but may receive their actual and necessary traveling expenses while in the service of the department.

SEC. 4. The sum of \$7,500 is hereby appropriated out of any money in the State treasury not otherwise appropriated to be expended by the State board of health in carrying out the provisions of this act. All claims against this appropriation shall be audited by the State board of control. The controller is hereby directed to draw his warrants for sums aggregating this amount and the State treasurer is directed to pay the same.

Communicable Diseases, Investigation and Control of—Destruction of Rats, Insects, and other Vermin. (Chap. 422, Act June 7, 1913.)

SECTION 1. The sum of \$100,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the State treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended by the State board of health, under the direction of the governor, for the prevention of the introduction of Asiatic cholera, bubonic plague, smallpox, or other contagious or infectious disease into this State, and for their investigation and suppression in case of their origin or introduction. The claims for such expenditures must be audited by the board of control, except that when, in the opinion of the governor, an emergency arises which demands or necessitates the immediate use of money for the purposes herein provided, the controller must draw his warrant in the name of the governor without such audit, on account of the sum hereby appropriated, upon the order of the governor, in such sums from time to time, not exceeding \$1,000 at any one time, as he may direct. In cases where sums are so drawn upon the order of the governor, without audit by the board of control, vouchers must be thereafter filed with the controller, showing the manner and the purposes for which such sums have been expended. Such portion of the sum provided by this section as may be deemed advisable by the State board of health and approved by the governor may be used in accordance with the provisions of this section and section 2, provided that all expenditures connected therewith shall be audited by the board of control and paid by the State treasurer upon warrants drawn by the controller in accordance with the provisions of this section.

SEC. 2. Whenever any land, place, building, structure, wharf, pier, dock, vessel, or water craft is infested with rodents, insects, or other vermin which are liable to convey or spread contagious or infectious disease from an existing focus declared by the State board of health, it shall be the duty of said board to at once notify the person, firm, copartnership, company, or corporation owning said land, place, building, structure, wharf, pier, dock, vessel, or water craft of the existence of said rodents, insects, or other vermin, and said notice shall direct said owner to proceed immediately to exterminate and destroy said rodents, insects, or other vermin and to continue in good faith such measures as may be necessary to prevent their return. In the

event that said owner fails, refuses, or neglects to proceed as above provided within 10 days from date of receipt of said notice, the State board of health may at once proceed to exterminate and destroy said rodents, insects, or other vermin and take such measures as may be necessary to prevent their return, and the cost of the above measures shall be repaid to the State board of health by the board of supervisors or other governing body of the county, city and county, c'ty or town wherein the work is done at its next meeting after the bill is presented, and the appropriation provided in section 1 of this act shall be reimbursed by the amount so paid, and may be again expended in a similar manner.

SEC. 3. Whenever a board of supervisors or other governing body of any county, city and county, city or town, shall have repaid the State board of health any sum as provided in section 2, the clerk of such board shall file in the office of the county recorder a notice of such payment, claiming a lien on such property for the amount of such payment. Any and all sums so paid by such county, city and county, city or town, shall be a lien on the property on which such rodents, insects, or other vermin shall have been exterminated and destroyed, and may be recovered in an action against such property, which action to foreclose such lien shall be brought within 90 days after such payment, and be prosecuted by the district, city, or town attorney in the name of such county, city and county, city or town, and for its benefit. When the property is sold, enough of the proceeds shall be paid into the treasury of such county, city and county, city or town, to satisfy such lien and the costs and overplus, if any there be, shall be paid to the owner of the property, if known, and if not known shall be paid into the court for the use of such owner when ascertained. When it appears from the complaint in such action that the property on which such lien is to be foreclosed is likely to be removed from the jurisdiction of the court, the court may appoint a receiver to take possession of the property and hold the same while the action may be pending or until the defendant shall execute and file a bond, with sufficient sureties, conditioned for the payment of any judgment that may be received against him in the action and all costs.

Maternity Hospitals and Children's Homes—License Required—Inspection—Regulation. (Chap. 69, Act Apr. 23, 1913.)

SECTION 1. No person, association, or corporation shall hereafter maintain or conduct in this State any maternity hospital or lying-in asylum where females may be received, cared for, or treated during pregnancy, or during or after delivery; or any institution, boarding house, home, or other place conducted as a place for the reception and care of children, without first obtaining a license or permit therefor, in writing, from the State board of charities and corrections, such permit or license once issued to continue until revoked for cause after a hearing.

SEC. 2. The State board of charities and corrections is hereby authorized to issue licenses or permits to persons or associations to conduct maternity hospitals, lying-in asylums, or homes for children, as provided in section 1 of this act, and to prescribe the conditions upon which such licenses or permits shall be granted, and such rules and regulations as it may deem best for the government and regulation of maternity hospitals, lying-in asylums and institutions, boarding houses, or homes for the reception and care of children, and said board is further authorized, by one or more of its members, secretary, or duly authorized representative, to inspect and report upon the conditions prevailing in all such institutions.

SEC. 3. Any person who maintains or conducts, or assists in maintaining or conducting as manager or officer, any maternity hospital, lying-in asylum, or any institution, boarding house, home, or other place conducted as a place for the reception and care of children, or who keeps at any such place any child under the age of 12 years,

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not his relative, apprentice, or ward, without first having obtained a license or permit therefor in writing, as provided in section 1 of this act, shall be punished upon conviction by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 1 year, or by a fine not to exceed \$500, or both a fine and imprisonment may be imposed at the discretion of the court.

Antirabic Virus—Distribution Free of Cost. (Chap. 391, Act June 13, 1913.)

SECTION 1. The State board of health is hereby empowered and directed to purchase, or prepare, and distribute free of cost, under such regulations as may be necessary, antirabic virus to be used in the treatment of persons exposed to rabies when said persons shall declare that it would be a hardship for them to pay for antirabic treatment.

SEC. 2. The sum of \$5,000 is hereby appropriated for the purposes of this act.

Appropriation—State Board of Health. (Chap. 680, Act June 10, 1913.)

(These appropriations cover a period of two years, beginning July 1, 1914.)

Salary of secretary to State board of health.....	\$7,200
Salary of assistant secretary.....	4,800
Salary of attorney to State board of health.....	6,000
Salary of statistician, State board of health.....	4,800
Salary of deputy statistician, State board of health.....	3,200
Salary of two copyists.....	3,600
Payment of fees for reporting and investigating occupational diseases.....	2,000
Salary of clerk, State board of health.....	3,200
Salary of director, food and drug laboratory, State board of health.....	6,000
Salary of assistant director, food and drug laboratory, State board of health.....	3,000
Traveling and contingent expenses, State board of health.....	7,500
Support of State hygienic laboratory for bacteriological work, State board of health.....	20,000
Support of pure food and drug laboratory, State board of health.....	45,000
Printing, etc., State board of health.....	8,000
Salary of director of hygienic laboratory.....	6,000
Salary of sanitary engineer.....	6,000
Salary of stenographer.....	2,400
Expense of engineering division.....	2,000

OHIO.

State Board of Health—Appropriation for. (Act Feb. 28, 1913.)

(The appropriations are for the year ending February 15, 1914.)

Salary of secretary	\$3,500
Salary of assistant secretary.....	3,000
Salary of chief engineer.....	3,000
Salary of bacteriologist.....	3,000
Salary of epidemiologist.....	2,000
Salary of State Inspector of plumbing.....	1,800
Salaries of four assistant engineers.....	4,800
Salaries of three laboratory assistants.....	4,240
Salary of record clerk.....	1,200
Salary of correspondence clerk.....	1,000
Salaries of three general clerks.....	2,170
Salaries of three stenographers.....	1,980
Salaries of three laboratory helpers.....	1,560
Salary of mailing clerk and messenger.....	660
Salaries of extra clerks.....	720
Apparatus, fittings, and supplies, engineering department and laboratory.....	2,000
Contingent expenses.....	2,000
Office rent.....	2,000
Traveling expenses, inspector of plumbing.....	200

Tuberculosis—Hospital Treatment for Indigent Persons. (Act Mar. 11, 1913.)

SECTION 1. That section 3138-1 of the General Code be amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 3138-1. That the board of county commissioners of any county may enter into an agreement with a corporation or association organized for charitable purposes, or if there is no such corporation or association, then with any corporation or association organized for the purpose of maintaining and operating a hospital in any county where a hospital has been established, or may hereafter be established, for the care of the indigent sick and disabled, excepting persons afflicted with pulmonary tuberculosis, upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon between said commissioners and such corporation or association, and said commissioners shall provide for the payment of the amount agreed upon, either in one payment or installments, or so much from year to year as the parties stipulate."

SEC. 2. That said original section 3138-1 of the General Code be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Drugs—Misbranding of. (Act Mar. 29, 1913.)

SECTION 1. That section 5784 of the General Code be amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 5784. A drug shall be misbranded within the meaning of this chapter: (1) If the package fails to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of grain or ethyl alcohol, morphine, opium, cocaine, heroine, alpha or beta eucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, acetanilide, or any derivative or preparation of such substances contained therein, provided, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to the prescriptions of regular licensed physicians, dentists, and doctors of veterinary medicine, nor to such drugs and preparations as are officially recognized in the eighth decennial revision of the United States Pharmacopœia, or the third edition of the National Formulary, and which are sold under the name by which they are so recognized; (2) if the package containing it or any label thereon bears a statement, design, or device regarding it or the ingredients or substances contained therein, which is false or misleading in any particular; (3) if the package containing it or any label thereon bears or contains any statement, design, or device regarding the curative or the therapeutic effect of such article or any of the ingredients or substances contained therein, which is false and fraudulent."

SEC. 2. That said original section 5784 of the General Code be and the same is hereby repealed.

Cattle—Importation of—Inspection for Disease—Certificates. (Act Apr. 23, 1913.)

SECTION 1. That the importation of all dairy cows and neat cattle for breeding purposes into the State of Ohio is hereby prohibited, excepting when such cows and neat cattle are accompanied by a certificate from a duly qualified veterinarian who is a graduate of a recognized veterinary college in the United States, Canada, or Europe, and whose competency and reliability are certified to by the authorities charged with the control of the diseases of domestic animals in the State whence the cattle came certifying that they are free from tuberculosis and other infectious disease of a malignant character and that they have been properly examined and subjected to the tuberculin test. Tuberculin test certificates must contain temperature records as required by the regulations of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry or as may from time to time be prescribed by the State board of live stock commissioners, and all such inspections, examinations, and tuberculin tests must be made within six weeks prior to the importation into this State.

SEC. 2. That in lieu of an inspection certificate, as above required, the cattle may be detained at suitable stockyards nearest to the State line on the railroad over which they are shipped, and there examined at the expense of the owner by a veterinarian qualified as above, whose competency and reliability are certified to by the author-

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ties charged with the control of the diseases of domestic animals in the State in which such stockyards are located; or cattle as above specified from points outside of the State may, under such restrictions as may be prescribed by the State board of live stock commissioners, be shipped in quarantine to their destination in Ohio, there to remain in quarantine until so examined at the expense of the owner, and released by the State board of live stock commissioners.

SEC. 3. The State board of live stock commissioners is hereby charged with the enforcement of this act, and is authorized to see that its provisions are obeyed, to prescribe official forms to be used for certificates, tags for identification of animals, and to make, from time to time, such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for its enforcement. The rules and regulations of said State board of live stock commissioners, when so prescribed and adopted, shall be duly published, and notice given of the same according to law.

SEC. 4. The failure of any individual, company, or corporation to comply with the rules of the State board of live stock commissioners, or to respect its regulations with regard to diseased animals when so prescribed and adopted as aforesaid, shall subject the offender to a penalty of not less than \$50 nor more than \$500, to be recovered by civil action in the county in which such persons have their residence or principal place of business. A person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$200; such fines and penalties to be collected in the name of the State of Ohio. All moneys recovered by civil action as provided for in this section shall be paid into the State treasury and be accredited to the agricultural fund.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the attorney general or any county prosecuting attorney to prosecute all violations of this act when so requested by the State board of live stock commissioners.

Tuberculosis—Hospitals for Treatment of. (Act May 3, 1913.)

SECTION 1. That sections 3139, 3140, 3141, 3142, 3143, 3144, 3145, 3146, 3147, 3148, 3151, 3152, and 3153 of the General Code shall be amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 3139. On and after January 1, 1914, no person suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, commonly known as consumption, shall be kept in any county infirmary.

"SEC. 3140. Whenever complaint is made to the State board of health that a person is being kept or maintained in any county infirmary in violation of section 3139 of this act, such State board of health may make arrangements for the maintenance of such person in some hospital or other institution in this State devoted to the care and treatment of cases of tuberculosis, and the cost of removal to, and the cost of maintenance of, such person in such hospital or institution shall become a legal charge against and be paid by the county in which such person has a legal residence. If such person is not a legal resident of this State, then such expense shall be paid by the county maintaining the infirmary from which removal is made.

"SEC. 3141. In any county where a county hospital for tuberculosis has been erected such county hospital for tuberculosis may be maintained by the county commissioners, and for the purpose of maintaining such hospital the county commissioners shall annually levy a tax and set aside the sum necessary for such maintenance. Such sum shall not be used for any other purpose.

"SEC. 3142. An accurate account shall be kept of all moneys received from patients or from other sources, which shall be applied toward the payment of maintaining a tuberculosis hospital. The joint board of commissioners, as hereinafter provided for, may receive, for the use of the hospital, in its name, gifts, legacies, devises, conveyances of real or personal property, or money.

"SEC. 3143. Instead of joining in the erection of a district hospital for tuberculosis, as hereinafter provided for, the county commissioners may contract with the

board of trustees, as hereinafter provided for, of a district hospital, the county commissioners of a county now maintaining a county hospital for tuberculosis, or with the proper officer of a municipality where such hospital has been constructed, for the care and treatment of the inmates of such infirmary or other residents of the county who are suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. The commissioners of the county in which such patients reside shall pay to the board of trustees of the district hospital, or into the proper fund of the county maintaining a hospital for tuberculosis, or into the proper fund of the city receiving such patients the actual cost incurred in their care and treatment and other necessaries, and they shall also pay for their transportation: *Provided*, That the county commissioners of any county may contract for the care and treatment of the inmates of the county infirmary or other residents of the county suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis with an association or corporation incorporated under the laws of Ohio for the exclusive purpose of caring for and treating persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis; but no such contract shall be made until the institution has been inspected and approved by the State board of health, and such approval may be withdrawn and such contracts shall be canceled if, in the judgment of the State board of health, the institution is not managed in a proper manner: *Provided, however*, That if such approval is withdrawn, the board of trustees of such institution may have the right of appeal to the governor and attorney general, and their decision shall be final.

"SEC. 3144. In any county which has not provided for a county hospital for tuberculosis, or which has not joined in the erection of a district hospital for tuberculosis, the State board of health, upon a proper presentation of the facts, may order any inmate of the infirmary who is suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis removed to a municipal, county, or district hospital for tuberculosis; but such removal shall not be made without the consent of the inmate if a suitable place outside of the infirmary, approved by the State board of health, is provided for his or her care and treatment. The State board of health, upon a proper presentation of facts, shall also have authority to order removed to a municipal, county, or district hospital for pulmonary tuberculosis any person suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis when, in the opinion of the State or a local board of health, such person is a menace to the public and can not receive suitable care or treatment at home: *Provided, however*, That such person shall have the right to remove from the State.

"SEC. 3145. The medical superintendent shall investigate applicants for admission to the hospital for tuberculosis who are not inmates of the county infirmary and may require satisfactory proofs that they are in need of proper care and have pulmonary tuberculosis. The board of trustees may require from any such applicant admitted from the county or counties maintaining the hospital a payment not exceeding the actual cost incurred in their care and treatment, including necessities and cost of transportation, or such less sum as they may deem advisable, owing to the financial condition of the applicant.

"SEC. 3146. The district hospital for pulmonary tuberculosis, as hereinafter provided for, shall be devoted to the care and treatment of those admitted to the county infirmaries within the district afflicted with pulmonary tuberculosis, and of other residents of the district suffering from the disease and in need of proper care and treatment.

"SEC. 3147. The State board of health shall have general supervision of county and district hospitals for tuberculosis and shall prescribe and may enforce such rules and regulations for their government as it deems necessary. All persons in charge of or employed at such hospitals or residents thereof shall faithfully obey and comply with all such rules and regulations. The location, plans, and estimates of cost for all district hospitals for tuberculosis shall be submitted to and approved by the State board of health and the board of State charities.

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"SEC. 3148. The commissioners of any two or more counties not to exceed 10 may form themselves into a joint board for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a district hospital: *Provided*, There is no municipal tuberculosis hospital therein for care and treatment of persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis (commonly called consumption), or laryngeal tuberculosis, and may provide the necessary funds for the purchase of a site, which site shall be separate and apart from the infirmary boundaries in any county, and also may provide for the erection of the necessary buildings thereon: *And provided further*, That where any number of counties have already constructed and are operating a district tuberculosis hospital other counties may join such counties for enlargement and use of such hospital. Any new district or addition to a district shall be approved by the State board of health.

"SEC. 3151. Subject to the provisions of this chapter, such board of trustees shall prepare plans and specifications and proceed to erect and furnish the necessary buildings for a district hospital for tuberculosis. They shall appoint a suitable person medical superintendent of the hospital, who shall not be removed except for cause, and, upon the recommendation of the superintendent, such nurses and other employees as may be necessary for the proper conduct of the hospital. The trustees shall fix the compensation of the medical superintendent and other employees. Subject to the rules and regulations prescribed by the board of trustees, the superintendent shall have entire charge and control of the hospital. The trustees shall serve without compensation, but their necessary expenses when engaged in the business of the board shall be paid. The trustees, medical superintendent, or nurses of such hospital are authorized to attend conferences where the care, treatment, or prevention of pulmonary tuberculosis is a subject for consideration.

"SEC. 3152. The first cost of the hospital and the cost of all betterments and additions thereto shall be paid by the counties comprising the district in proportion to the taxable property of each county outside of a municipality having a tuberculosis hospital as shown by their respective duplicates. To meet the expense incurred in the purchase of a site and for the erection of buildings or for the purpose of enlarging, improving, or rebuilding thereof, the commissioners may borrow such sum or sums of money as may be apportioned to the county, at a rate of interest not to exceed 6 per cent per annum, and issue the bonds of the county to secure the payment of the principal and interest thereof. Such principal and interest shall be paid as provided in section 2435 of the General Code. A statement shall be prepared quarterly showing the per capita daily cost for the current expense of maintaining such hospital, including the cost of the ordinary repairs, and each county in the district shall pay its share of such cost as determined by the number of days the total number of patients from such county have spent in the hospital during the quarter, but the sum paid by patients from such county for their treatment therein shall be deducted from this amount. The boards of commissioners of counties jointly maintaining a district hospital for tuberculosis shall make annual assessments of taxes sufficient to support and defray the necessary expense of maintenance of such hospital.

"SEC. 3153. Such board of trustees shall meet monthly, and at such other times as they deem necessary. On the first Monday in April of each year they shall file with the joint board of county commissioners and with the State board of health an annual report of the operation of such district hospital, including a statement of all receipts and expenditures during the year, and at such time shall certify the amount necessary to maintain and improve the hospital for the ensuing year. The county commissioners maintaining a county hospital for tuberculosis on the first Monday in April of each year shall file with the State board of health an annual report of the operations of such county hospital including a statement of all receipts and expenditures during the year."

SEC. 2. That said original sections 3139, 3140, 3141, 3142, 3143, 3144, 3145, 3146, 3147, 3148, 3151, 3152, 3153 of the General Code are hereby repealed.